#### Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION; LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 580,000.

Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street. West End Office ......25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDER, forwards BILLS for of the COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent, per Annum on the Dally, Balance, E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

#### Insurances.

I.OOO STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous-may be secured by a payment at the rate of :-6 | Sper quarter if commenced at age (n. b.) ......20 10 .....35

6 .....45 A FTER the Policy has been three years in force—the Policy-holder will be entitled. to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to discontinue payment of premiums.

8 .....40

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. 982—2]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms. to that paid by the local Offices. GÉORGE R. STEVENS & Co.,

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are pre-pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS. &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2 QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, **\$833,333-33**<sub>1</sub>, ROUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. Lo Yeur Moon, Esq. LOU TOO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & o. PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1284.

# Masonic.

CATHAY . CHAPTER,

CONVOCATION of EMERGENCY of the above Chapter, will be held in the FREE-MASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, PANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in the 29th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1801.

ZETLAND

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

### NOTICE

RIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. 849] CABINETS from \$6 a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.

"LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Postmare always ready, Hongkong, 24th September, 1890;

### Auctions.

. PENULAS

#### NOTICE,

THE Sale by Auction of Inland Lots 578 and 17, comprising:—Nos. 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206 and 208, and two houses unnumbered behind Nos.202 and 208, in Queen's Road West, has been POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the 2nd July, 1891, at the premises at 3 O'CLOCK. Hongkong, 24th June, 1801.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Official Liquidator HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED,

> to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY, the 6th July, 1891, at 2 p.m., (with the approbation of the Chief Justice). The FLOATING HOTEL "HONGKONG MARINA" with her ANCHORS, CHAIN" PUMPS, AWNINGS, FITTINGS, &c., as she now lies in the Harbour, and immediately afterwards the FURNITURE and HOTEL FIT-TABLES, VIENNA CHAIRS, MIRRORS, Tapestry and Leather Covered COUCHES, IRON BEDSTEADS with Spring and Hair MATTRESSES, SHIP'S WASHSTAND and CABIN FURNITURE. SWING LAMPS. WINDPROOF LAMPS, COOKING RANGES, TEAR BAR and FITTINGS. OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

A STEAM LAUNCH. A BILLIARD TABLE by Lazarus, Calcutta.

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, CUTTERY,

A quantity of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, Catalogues with conditions of sale will be A plan and description of the ship may be

seen at the Auctioneer's office. LANE. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1801.

### Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE.

TURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkong Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor and Proprietor. Hongkong, 16th June-1801.-

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 6th June, 1801. NOTICE.

HAVE this day commenced business as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style of SHEWAN & Co. Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will

sign the Firm's name. ROBT. SHEWAN. Hongkong, oth June, 1891.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed Temporary General Mana-[216 CERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & Co. Honekone, 11th June 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. Ld., under their letters of credit issued on account of the Russian Government. SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed Temporary General Mana-GERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & Co. Hongkong, 11th June. 1801

NOTICE

SHALL continue to carry on Business at Amoy and Formoss, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION ACENT.

FRANCIS CASS. Amoy, 10th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

A TOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERS of the Firm of RUSSELL AND COM-New York of all their Estate, Property and Rifects wheresoever situated for the benefit of their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY HARMAH, of New York, Assigned and Trustee of the said Estate, Property and Effects. And notice is also given that the said HENRY Ramsay's Mineralogy.

No. 525.

And notice is also given that the said HENRY
HANNAH has appointed the undersigned as his
Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purposes
of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all
creditors of Hongkong and Canton of the said
firm are hereby requested to forward particulars
of their claims to the undersigned.

Ramsay's Mineralogy.
Palgrave's Chairman's Handbook.
Salter's Black Gut Tennis Bats.
The Demon
The Champion
The Champion
The Champion
The Champion
The Champion And all persons being indebted to the said firm or holding any goods or property of the said firm in Hongkong or Canton are hereby notified not to make payment or part with the

Dated this 10th day of June, 1891. W. SANSOM TAYLOR, No. 7. Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong

ARTISTIC DECORATOR, \* DUDDELL STREET

ECHGECHO.

#### Intimations.

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." 2 million bottles filled in 1873.

ESTD, 1864.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., SOLE AGENTS, HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong-13, Queen's Road.

SUMMER HOSIERY

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING SUNDRIES. CUMMER TEXTURES in Undershirts, Pants and Halfhose, London-made Shirts, New Longwards the FURNITURE and HOTEL FIT- cloth, Zephyr, Oxford and French Print Shirtings, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Ties TINGS, Including:—TEAK DINING and Cravats, Waterproof Coats, Aprons and Umbrellas, Men's Bathing Suits and Drawers, Athletic Drawers, Towels, Bath Gowns, Bath Blankets, Bath Gloves, Sun Umbreilas, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, and Boots and Shoes.

Prickly Heat Soap, Carbolic Soaps, Pear's Soaps, Eau de Cologne, New Perfumes, Tollet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Rowland's Kalydor, Dentifrice, Eau de Quinine, Hair Wash, &c., &c. Anti-Calcaire for Softening Water. Calverts' Carbolic Powder.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1801.

# %LANE.CRAWFORD&C°%

# ESTABLISHED 1875. (From J. Broadwood & Son and Collard & Collard). DIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC and all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale, HIRE, or

Purchase by easy Monthly Payments. Ship Pianos, Transposing Planos, Old Planos taken in exchange. PIANO TUNING.

Single Tuning......\$ 5.

REPAIRS and RE-BUILDING of Pianos, Organs, &c., a specialty. We have had 16 years extensive, practical experience in China, and all our TUNERS AND REPAIRERS have been trained in the best factories in England. Estimates Free and Work Guaranteed.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO., UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. and at London, Shanghal, Kobe and Yokohama.

-BLACK-GREY AND BROWN FELTS

TERAI

(ALL SHADES). STRAW AND PITH HATS. Hongkong, 5th June, 1801

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW AMERICAN COOKERY BOOK.

THE TABLE:

HOW TO BUY FOOD, HOW TO COOK IT, AND HOW TO SERVE IT. BY ALESSANDRO FILIPPINI, OF DELMONICO'S. For Twenty-five Years Mr. Filippini has been with Delmonico, and is now Manager of the branch house at 341 Broadway.

365 BREAKFASTS. 365 LUNCHEONS. 365 DINNERS. 134 Recipes for Soups; nearly 100 Sauces; 102 Ways of Cooking Eggs; 40 Salads;

over 300 Desserts, etc., etc. THIS work is endorsed by the Delmonicos. Mr. Filippini's experience in Culinary Art is probably greater than any living man's. He has prepared Menus for many of the grand dinners given by the crowned heads of Europe. The results of a life-time of careful study are here embodied.

It is infinitely greater than a mere cook-book, for while it gives many more recipes than other work of the kind ever published, at the same time it contains invaluable advice as to how to buy what is best and most economical, and how to dress a table and serve meals.

PRICE \$4, OR IN EXTRA BINDING \$6.50.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

# Hongkong, 28th May, 1801. POWELL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ADIES' WASHING WRAPPERS,

"HILDREN'S DRESSES, and a full stock of

CUMMER UNDERCLOTHING.

W. POWELL & CO. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1801

HAS JUST RECEIVED

COLONIAL YEAR BOOK, 1891. Men and Women of the Times 1891. The Colliery Manager's Handbook. Sententiae Artis, by Harry Quilter.

Solid Soled Tennis Shoes. Brown Russia Shoes. Large quantities of New Light Reading. Merrett's Land Surveying. Matheson's Aid Book to Engineering Enterprise Abroad. A z Telegraph Code. Miss Bird's Japan,

W. BREWER. HONGKONG HOTEL

# Hongkong, 10th June, 1891 FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER. PURE PRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c., &c., Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice, and Lime Juice Cordial GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Manus Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbella Soep, Ac., Sc.,

### Amusements.

# ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW, June 26th.

ILITARY MUMMERS

will play : Byron's Great Comedy "COURTSHIP." Full of wit and humour.

PRICES AS USUAL PLAN of RESERVED SEATS at Messre. MOU-TRIE, ROBINSON & Co., Music Warehouse. Under the Hongkong Hotel.

### To be Net.

Hongkong, 23rd June. 1801.

NOTICE.

TO LET. THE PREMISES No. o. Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. Russell & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hangkong, 20th Tune, 1801 THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING

COMPANY, LIMITED. TO LET. KNUTSFORD TERRACE,

KOWLOON. TTOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bathrooms. Tennis Courts. Good view and Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, 2

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 24th March vent

TO LET. With Immediate Possession. No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

FFICES—above Messrs, Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Premises. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld. Hongkong, 16th December, 1800.

TO LET. BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK, R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to IONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891.

A T Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis

Possession from the 1st July, 1891. I. M. BASA. No. 25, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 19th June, 1801.

TO BE LET. A N exceedingly comfortable and cool 6 ROOMED HOUSE. Apply to

THE SECRETARY, . Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd TO BE LET. LTOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's

large dwelling rooms with every convenience

These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy. Apply to

Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6

JOHN A. JUPP, Secretary, The Austin Arms Hotel,

Building Company, Ltd. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891. TO LET.

NTO. 9. SEYMOUR TERRACE. ROOMS in College Chambers. OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hangkong, 18th June, 1891.

TO BE LET. THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "Comnaught House," in Queen's Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next. For further particulars, apply to THE MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., LD Hongkong, 5th June, 1891.

#### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR zone of the COMPANYS FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, If sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found pecessary, communication with the Undersigned Is requested, when immodiate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES Hangkong, 25th August, 1881.

# Shipping.

#### STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STRAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. HE Company's Steamship "HAILOONG," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the

above Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., at Noon, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Honokong, 24th June 1801. "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

COO "MONMOUTHSHIRE," Captain Cuming, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 26th inst. For Excight or Passage, andly to

THE Steamship

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Manakana, 18th June, 1901.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY,

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers). THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship · "VENETIA,"

Captain T. F. Creery, will leave for the above places, at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst, F. L. WOODIN. Superintendent.

Honokong, 20th June 1801. STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ANCONA." Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at Day-

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 15th June, 1801,

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND PORTLAND (OREGON) VIA JAPAN PORTS. (Taking through Cargo to PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to INLAND and ATLANTIC CITIES. connecting at PORTLAND with the OREGON

Union Pacific Railway.

PORTLAND LINE OF STEAMERS.

HE Steamship "SUSSEX," Captain Holt, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, and

Hongkong, 23rd June 1801. THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

"CHOW FA," Captain F. W. Phillips, will be despatched for above Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND BANCKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

Agents. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891. CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG,

PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship " Hangchow," C. Arthur, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, 18th June, 1201.

The China Shippers mutual Steam

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship "PAKLING," G. W. Long. Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the and July.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 13th June, 1891. BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

For Freight, apply to

... VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship "BENLARIG,".

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG,

Captain Le Boutillier, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th July. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

### SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK. FHE 3/3 L. I. British Bark

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891.

"CALBURGA," Douglas, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co. Hangkong, 19th June, 1891.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. HRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Andenkis Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; And for Volgillader and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLARES. Hor S, Queen's Road, Centrale

### Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

THEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK

DAKIN'S

LEMON SQUASH. VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH AERATED, COOLING, THIRST QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.

MAR.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED waters.

Our New Factory has been recently reflet with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and to utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout. LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. FOR COAST PORTS. Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and

the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order. Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY," HONGKON And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock :-PURE AERATED WATERS SODA WATER

LEMONADE POTASH WATER SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER SARSAPARILLA WATER TONIC WATER GINGER ALE

GINGERADE. No Credit given for bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Acrated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CUBSORIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTBULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSORIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Hongkong, Thursday, June 25, 1891. TELEGRAMS.

RUMOURED DIVORCE SUIT. LONDON, June 17th.

It is rumoured that an aristocratic divorce case is impending in which a person of high rank is concerned.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY.

Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland have negotiated reciprocal commercial treaties.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MEMO, for Mr. Humphreys and the rest of the

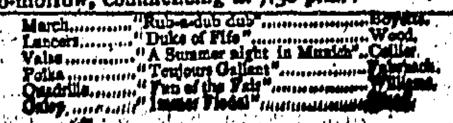
Sanitary Board :- Cholera has broken out in Texas Siftings says if you don't want to be robbed of your good name don't have it inscribed

upon your umbrella. THE only European trade-unions in Hongkong -the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association and the Engineers' Association-are

month.

attracts considerable crowds of natives who wonder at the new fad of the orang butch (white man) in hitting little balls into a hole only to take them out again and then hit them into another. That's about what it amounts to, when you come to think of it.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square do-morrow, commencing at 7.30 p.m.;



dealer in beer. One hundred and fifty-two of these noble lords, of whom one at least is a lord spiritual, receive incomes from 1,539 drinkingplaces. Hereditary legislators i How much exist, we wonder!

THE ferment in the north is spreading. The N. C. Daily News publishes the following in an extract from a private letter from Ichang dated 16th June :-- We hear by last steamer that the China Inland Mission station in Shari was burned down, and an attempt was made by the mob to board the Anskin Maru on her last trip up. We are in fears of the Yling which ought to be here to-day, but hope the Pachua which left yesterday at noon will be in time to signal Capt. Holmes not to anchor there. We are really in troublous times in Ichang, and some have sent their papers and valuables to Hankow.

THE China Mail is a failure even in reporting gospel news-lis sheet-anchor. It "understands that the Cathedral is going to be shut up after this month, when the Rev. Mr. Taverner is going home, because Bishop Burdon won't take the duty. In point of fact the church militant in the rerson of the Rev. D. Hamilton, chaplain to the forces, has leapt into the breach, although he conducts two services each Sunday already Meanwhile Bishop Burdon, who doesn't preach four times a century, gets £1,000 a year for turning hymns Into Chinese.

ADMIRAL RICHARDS who left Shanghai on Saturday last in the Alacrity, intended when he left Tientsin to go on to Shanhaikuan and Newchwang, but the alarming telegrams he received at Tientsin made him hurry down here, says the N. C. Dally News, and he has now gone up the Yangtze to judge of the position of things for himself. We presume that it would be quite irregular for him to go to Wusuch, and exact reparation for the brutal murder of Mr. Argent and Mr. Green. It is stated that it is intended to send a post-captain's ship there, and t is hored that the Severn, Captain Hall, will be selected.

CHINESE "boys" in Singapore, says the Free Press, continue to boycott Europeans who are obliged to employ them largely. In a recent instance several of them have quitted service without notice and in a body on being reprimanded for insolence in a large establishment, and persistently linger in the neighbourhood to threaten others against offering to serve. Indeed they have gone so far as to placard the gates of the bungalow warning "boys" generally of the punishment the kangsi will, inflict for filling the present vacancles. A few arrests were made, however, and one offender was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 with the option of three months in jail, and the others were bound over to keep the peace for six months in Sico surety each, or in default to suffer six months' simple imprison-

SOME interest may attach to the following in these days of that new journalism which is not so very unlike the old. According to Notes and Queries the following prayer for journalists may be found in the Record Office (Domestic, Charles I, 20,447). One of Christopher Foster's petitions in his prayer before his sermon, October 24, 1632, at Oxford: "Sweet Jesus, we desire Thee, and humbly invoke Thy Divine Majesty to inspire the Currento makers with the spirit of truth, that one may know when to praise Thy blessed and glorious name and when to pray unto Thee: for we often praise and laude Thy holy name for the King of Sweden's victories, and afterwardes we heare that there is noe such thing, and we oftentimes pray unto Thee to relieve the same King in his distresses, and we likewise heare that there is no such cause."

A CORRESPONDENT who sends both his name and address, but who has apparently mistaken our office for that of the omnipotent Ewo hong, writes to inquire if there is any truth in the story which he states is now current to the effect that it is in contemplation by a dissatisfied section of the rate-payers of this colony, to call a meeting to protest against the political harlequinade indulged In by the Hon. J. J. Keswick, member for Jardine, Matheson & Co. in our local senate. The hon. member for I. M. & Co. is to be requested, runs the rumour, to be less chameleon-like in future and an address is to be presented which will bear the following four beautiful and touching lines upon its other side :--

Turn about, and wheel about, jump James Polite;

Turn about, and wheel about, but do sit tight.

THE bankruptcy of two prominent Chinamen at Hirnoy is thus reported by the native paper :-They are brothers named Yek and one of them Bank at Amoy. The other brother is the local said to be the fortunate possessor of a very choice and valuable collection of curios.

about to hold their half-yearly meetings; the Penjom, attracted by the finds of gold. Mr. Bibby former to-morrow night, and the latter early next | has got all he wants, however, and what with the telegraph and the growing town-the Chinese are commencing to open up gardens—the place A SINGAPORE contemporary says that golfing is looking quite important and appears to have a bright future before it. One difficulty that always accompanies the search for valuable commodities, be they pearls, diamonds or gold, is that of making sure that the rightful owners get sayeverything that is found. The Chinese are notorious pilferers, and need to be carefully in the position of Mr. Francis making such a watched that they do not secrete the precious metal. It is rumoured that one cause of the rush to Penjom is the facility with which, when fair gold stone is being got, the Chinese coolies are managing to secrete gold even in spite of sut of the mine.

IT appears that every fourth English Peer is a THE Natal, which left Woosung on Saturday, stated that no guarantee of the ship's abilities bringing a girl and two married women into the ran ashore on Hellespont Point three miles was given by the firm. This proved that the Colony with intent to sell, pledge, or let them out below the Litmord wreck. Her commander first section, which mentioned 14 tons of coal on hire for immoral purposes; by force or sent a message up to Shanghai to the agent after per day and 9 knots an hour, was merely a intimidation detaining them; and harboring the Rocket had tried to get the steamer off, description of the vessel. But the Compania them with the same object. The Crown longer will this ignoble sham be allowed to | Since then, Mr. Chapsal sent the Whangoos | had not produced that, or mentioned this clause and four cargo boats to her assistance, and the in their affidavit. It was wilful and deliberate Oxus elso left her moorings yesterday (Sunday) | suppression of material facts. The agent of the morning with the same object. When the Natal Compania (Mr. Vogel) did the same with the went ashore she had 25 feet of water under her | Amigo as with the Independent -got her to bow, 21 feet astern and only 17 feet amidships. It was hored she would get off with lest night's (Sunday's) tide.

> NUDITY having reached its zenith in the stark bareness of Sybil Johnstone as Ira in "The Clemenceau Case," a reaction has set in against the wearing of tights throughout America, and the majority of the leading burlesque ladies have flatly refused to don anything but skirts in future. It is to be hoped, says a contemporary, that, they'll stick to the resolution, for the ordinary woman, in-kneed, big stomached, and loose bosomed, is a hideously uninviting object when not "fixed up." The sculptors and painters are responsible for the false ideas of feminine loveliness that permeate the masculine brain. "Your Venus of Milo, Power's Greek Slave, the Aphrodite of Titian the Chloes of half-a-dozen painters, and the Dutch-built beauties of Rubens are symbols of femining beauty—the perfections of a dozen imperfect women skilfully pieced together-and by no means truthful representations of feminine shapeliness. In fact, select at random half-a-dozen men from any class, and they will be found in point of shapeliness, individual for individual, immeasurably super or to any similarly selected six women of similar age and condition. As an seathetic spectacle full-grown man is miles ahead of full-grown woman, whose loveliness in oo cases out of 100 is a mere figment of the imagination.

> > SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. (Before Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief

A CHARTER PARTY CASE.

In the matter of the Compania Asiatica Mexicana v. Lauts and Haesloop and others Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, was for the Company, and Mr. Francis, Q.C., Instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master, was for the defendants, who sought to reverse an order restraining them from obtaining certain money resting in the Bank.

Mr. Francis rehearsed the facts of the case at great length. Messrs. Lauts and Haesloop were Swatow firm, who chartered the steamship Independent from her owners. The Compania then sub-chartered it from Lauts and Haesloop, for the Mexico-Macao trade. In this sub-charier the ship was said to steam 9 knots an hour on IA tone of coal per day; coal was to provided by the Compania; and as security for payment of the charter money a sum of \$10,000 was deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the name of Messrs. Lamke and Rogge. agents in Hongkong for Lauts and Hacsloop, thus becoming also stake holders between the two parties to the charter. When the vessel arrived in Mexico the captain wanted £1,000 for coal. The Compania refused to abide by the consequences. Many cases happened supply any more, saying that the words of the in which application-for arrest of defendant. charter constituted a guarantee that the ship somewhat similar to this-though this was required only such coal for such voyages as for the arrest of money-had been made therein stated. The other side denied that this at the last moment, in the hope of exterting ras meant at all as a guarantee. But as the something from him, as he would rather pay Compania refused to supply more coal, the vessel than lose his passage. In this case a vessel was detained in Mexico, and could not return | was taken out of the hands of the plaintiffs on until Lauts and Haesloop had supplied coal. May 14. On the 18th defendants took from the Lauts and Haesloop then sought to obtain Bank the freight money to which they were possession of the guarantee fund deposited in the | entitled and although there was some corres-Bank, and the Compania obtained an injunction | pondence up to the last moment the learned sgainst them. The writ of summons said that judge did not think plaintiff should have the Compania sought to recover \$30,000 from | put off his application so late. The learned Lauts and Haesloop as damages for breach judge then read the affidavit of plaintiff, and of the charter, with an account of all moneys in proceeded to say that he had expressed the Bank at the credit of Lamke and Rogge, some doubt previously as to whether the defendants having resumed control of the facts shown in the affidavit would justify the vessel and taken it out of the hands of sub- granting of an injunction. This was more in out of the steamer Hangchow, bound hither. Hallward too, as the rollicking Tom Tallyhaut, charterers when they supplied £1,000 for coal | the nature of an attachment, and he supposed | sighted a small open boat when about 120 miles | was quite at home and shaped with much in Mexico and sent the ship back. Mr. Francis | there were reasonable grounds for not pro- east of Hongkong. At first it was supposed to promise. Mr. J. Labraik, of course, is quite an maintained that the Compania had broken the eccding under the preceding section (17) be a Chinese fishing-boat, there being several old stager and needles to say made all the fun charter in refusing to supply coal. Further, as of the Act. The application was grounded about, but further observation shewed that it was possible out of the berrel-shaped Rumbelow. the money in the Bank was in the name of not so much upon the damages as in flying the German flag. The steamer was stretted The same can be said of Messrs. Darby, Boards, Lamke and Rogge there was nothing to show | consequence of defendant having taken away | alongside, and the seven Europeans on board | Allen and Dipple, all of whom knocked as much any relationship between them and the Swatow | the ship from plaintiff's control, and thus put an | taken up. They were the mate and -part | out of their respective parts as could be expected. firm, and consequently no claim on the money, | end to the charter party. This therefore was an | of the crew of the German steamer; The whole performance passed off without a which could only be paid by the Bank to Lamke | action not only for damages for the failure to | Marianne, and were in a very exhausted | hitch and was one of the most enjoyable that and Rogge. The Compania had not shown fulfil contract, but also for the return of certain | condition, their feet and legs being swollen from | has been given here for some time past. Mr. how they could claim the money to be returned | moneys deposited by plaintiff against the con- the cramped position, the constant wetting with | Potter and Mr. Beliew left by the mail at noon to them, and there never ought to have been any | tract. The writ of summons had been accordingly | sea-water, and the poor fare they had been get- to-day. We wish them bon voyage and all injunction. He now asked that the injunction | amended. His lordship said he had previously | ting for the previous eight days. They stated | success. so took only five days on the journey down. | the conditions of the charters, so that they had the matter if the letter to the Bank, about the last night. As it is, however, one or two was carried unanimously. The chairman next His valuable freight was divided into two persuffered heavy loss; but even if that had been don't be monthly payments being unalterable, had been don't be monthly payments being unalterable, had been don't be proceeded to point out that the question of proper tions for easy transport and was escented by three so, they would not be justified in refusing to pay mentioned. The order of the Court had been hospital. The German Consul has been busy organization having been agreed to. he would of the Pahang Sikh Police as far as Kwais | the charter money for which this deposit was arbitrary, because it was made in defendant's Lumpor. He told a Free Press interviewer that security; they ought to pay, and then recover by absence. Plaintiff's action was after all only a a large number of coolies are leaving for an action for damages. But the plaintiffs' money action for damages, and if judgment was agent refused to produce the charter party in given in his favour and he got the money all

court when asked. Mr. Leach-No, he did not refuse to produce it. Your Lordship asked me if I had got it, and I said I had not. Mr. Francis-I submit that when your

Lordship asked counsel if he has a document. It

is decritful and intended to mislead the court to Mr. Leach-I cannot understand a gentleman statement. Nobody but Mr. Francis would impute such motives.

party, but could not impute any motives for not producing it.

This charter party, in the 38th clause, distinctly ! the Misgistracy to-day, on a triple charge of probably instruct.

Mexico, and then refused to give her coal, so that she could not get back.

Mr. Leach objected that Mr. Francis ought not to comment on the affidavit in this manner from a village near Canton, and was poor without reading it. He must say that Mr. Francis' experience of the practice and custom among barristers in England appeared to be of to Hongkong, where she could earn as much as the remotest kind.

His lordship thought the Amigo was not material to this case After a little further argument Mr. Francis quoted a number of charter party cases, and

concluded his address. remarks of Mr. Francis, of which he wished to take no further notice; he treated them as beneath contempt.

His Lordship said it was painful to interfere in cases of this kind; in the heat of argument remarks were often made which were regretted. Mr. Leach then proceeded to meet the arguments of Mr. Francis. It had been alleged that the affidavit of Mr. Vogel contained statements that were false to his knowledge, as to the charter. But he urged that there was a construction to be put on the charter which bore out his affidavit, and that even if false at all it was unintentionally so. Charter parties constantly contained statements as in this case, and it was a constant question whether such statements were guarantees, warranties, or mere descriptions. Whatever might be the legal opinion of this charter, it was certain that to a lay mind clause I looked like a guarantee, and clause 12 implied an exception—that' r were not fulfilled, the fendant firm would not give any guar antee. The reason why the injunction was taken out against the Bank was that the money was nominally in Lamke and Rogge's name, but really Lauts and Haesloop's; and the Compania applied to the Bank to prevent it being paid out, and the Bank declined to take any notice: therefore the Bank was restrained by the injunction.—After going through the facts of the case. Mr. Leach repeated his contention that the defendants had broken the contract, and the injunction was justified.

At 2.30 p.m. his Lordship delivered judg ment to the following effect.— This was a motion that the order of the Court of June 17th be discharged, and the injunction dissolved. The motion made on that day was to restrain defendants from receiving from the Bank any money of the account of Lamke and Rogge, and to restrain the Bank from paying any money out of that account to the defendants That motion was made at the very last moment and with respect to motions of this kind and also applications for arrest of defendants, such as he had often had in chambers, -judges of this Colony had also had to ranke similar observations about the late hour at which these applications were generally madethere might be some case in which the cause of action had arisen immediately before the application, but in other cases, where the parties made the application in a hurried manner they must

be dissolved. He claimed that no case had expressed doubt whether this was a case that their vessel left Singapore on the 5th inst., been made out for the injunction, and that it had for an injunction, and under article 18 the Court and at 3.55 a.m. on the 11th, when going full been obtained by deliberate suppression of could only issue an injunction when it was speed, she ran hard up on a reef at the southern material facts, which would prevented the grant. shown satisfactorily that property in dispute in | end of the Paracels, at a point where the coral is ing of the injunction. The order was to restrain | the suit was in danger of being damaged or | a little over two fathoms below the surface. The is compradore to the Hongkong and Shanghai | the Bank from paying to Lauts and Haesloop | wasted. This was money, which would not | breakers were heard just before she struck, and any money belonging to Lamke and Rogge, but suffer. The principal reason why he granted the engines reversed, but too late. Anchors manager of the China Merchants' Company, of no relationship between them had been proved the application was upon the affidavit of plaintiff were taken out, and some 300 tons of cargo in Canton as regards threats against foreigners, the Chinese Telegraph department, and of a to justify this injunction. An injunction against and the guarantee of which it spoke. He jettisoned, but she was immovable, and on the Chinese bank at the port. Some time ago the Lauts and Haesloop would have been sufficient, thought from that that the court ought to inter- 14th the mate, named Hoy, accompanied by six Hongkong and Shanghal Bank wished to get and was in fact all they could claim; the Bank fere to prevent plaintiff losing his money. His of the crew, left her in a small open boat, to come a new compradore, but both brothers begged so was quite out of the transactions. Further, he lordship did not now wish to decide whether to Hongkong for help. There was really only hard for the dismissal of the old compradore to maintained that no case had been made there was or was not a guarantee. He was room for four, or at most five; men, in view of be deferred, that the Bank agreed to keep him out for an injunction against any of the of opinion that clause 12 of the charter party the squalls, the strong current, and the fact that on till this year, managing however to get hold defendents. Injunctions were exceptional ought to have been brought to the knowledge of 400 miles had to be traversed, but as there were of some title deeds as security, so that they will remedies, only granted in special cases to the Court, or the charter party produced when only two boats for the remainder—the captain, lose very little by the failure of the pair, whose prevent inteparable damage to plaintiffs which | the Court asked for it; it appeared to him that 13 of the crew, and three passengers—seven had oint liabilities smount to Tis, 52,800 odd. There | could not be prevented in any other way. But | the whole of the application for the injunction | to go. The first day they made a south-west | what steps may be taken, in anticipation of is strong feeling in the port that the failure was this case could have been fully met by an rested on that guarantee. The facts alleged by course, but the currents drifted them about so possible disturbances. All foreign residents are intentional for the purpose of putting through ordinary action for damages, so that it was no plaintiff had been denied by defendant, who that next day they sighted the wessel again. some swindle or other. Their largest creditor is a case for an injunction. Plaintiffs could have said that plaintiff had refused to supply the ship Then Hoy set out to the north-west, and charitable institution, which had put the bulk of obtained an order that Lauts and Haesloop with coal in Mexico, and the defendants had for seven days they salled along, seeing neither its money into their hands. It is said there are should not be allowed to remove their property been compelled to do it. Undoubtedlyly- land nor craft, baling out their boat day and several other brothers of the same family who from the jurisdiction of the Court, and that he would not say wilfully, but no doubt might. Then their food got sodden with salt ... Accordingly at 6.30 I found myself amongst are reputed very wealthy, and one of whom is | would have sufficed. Again, the Compania on account of the hurried manner in which the | water, and they had to subsist on mouldy about as large a representation as this "wave claimed to have returned to them certain affidavits were prepared—the Court was not put | biscult and water. Their feet began to swell, of sand" can show. The proceedings were moneys in possession of Lamke and in full possession of all the facts, and especially too, through being cramped up so, and prospects opened by the chairman stating that the meeting Rogge; but there was no statement of that clause 12, which at first sight seemed a were decidedly gloomy when, yesterday morning, was called in view of the lamentable occurrences Mr. W. Bibby, the Manager of the Raub as to what obligation or contract, if any, most important one. Clause 31 was also very a man-of-war steamed past them. They in the north and certain inflammatory signs Australian Syndicate, arrived in Singspore Lamke and Rogge were under with regard important, and should also have been brought signalled her, holsted a flag, and shouted, but Bere, to consider whether or not it was advisable on the 17th inst., bringing with him the to those moneys. The money was security for out. He had some doubt about issuing the although she was only a mile away they were to form some organization in case of untoward gold produced by the latest "clean-up" at the the charter, and the Compania would have to injunction, and these would at least have caused apparently unobserved. A little while later, events. In response H.B.M's. Vice-Consul, Mr. mine. The amount was 925 oz. 4 dwis, or show that the charter had been rescinded and greater doubt. Several cases had been decided however, the Hangchores have in sight, Bourne, pointed out in a few words that "forabout half a cwt. of solid-gold, in three that they were entitled to it. Again, the by the Courts on the suppression of facts. It and they were quickly taken about and warned was forearmed" and the motion to take ingots. Mr. Bibby left Raub on the 13th, and Compania alleged that the ship had not fulfilled | would also have put a different complexion on supplied with comforts until their arrival some decided step having been ably acconded it

> be dissolved. TEN DOLLARS AN INCH.

injury would cease. This was more an applica-

tion for attachment, but had not been brought

in that form. Therefore not only on the ground

of facts having been withdrawn, but also on the

other grounds mentioned, the injunction must

for advertising, or to the charge fixed by His Lordship said he had asked for the charter | hotels for the luxury of cutting the billiard

Prosecutor appeared in the case, for a wonder, and Mr. Phillippo defended.

Inspector Lee, of the Registrar-general's department, described the arrest, which tool place at o Victoria St. cn the 17th. He found five young women and three old ones in the defendant's room.

The first woman deposed that she came

married, and miserable. Somebody she called "aunt" got her to agree to come \$4 a month. She came, and was taken in charge by the defendant. For several days he kept her and several other women in a dark room at 9 Victoria Street. Every day people would come to the house and then she and her fellow prisoners were ordered to go on the verandab, Mr. Leach commenced by referring to the for inspection. They didn't quite understand why they had to do this. One day defendant told a woman who called that he wanted "two feet eight " for one, "one foot six " for another, and "one foot two" for the third. She said she would give four feet for the lot. Next day they were all photographed, and told they were to go to Singapore as prostitutes, and when they objected they were threatened with gaol Then the police came.

An interpreter explained that kidnappers never talked of dollars in these transactions—they always spoke of "feet," or "Inches." "Ar inch " meant ten dollars, and "a foot," \$100. The case was committed for trial, bail being fixed at ten feet.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The first meeting of the Sanitary Board since the elections was held this afternoon. There were present-Mr. S. Brown, President; Dr. Ayres, Mr. W. M. Deane, Mr. Stewart Lockbart Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and Mr. J.

The President' welcomed the return of M Humphreys, whose services the electors had thus

recognised The report of the Government Analyst res pecting the whitish appearance of the Tytam water was read. He said that it was good i quality considering the heavy amount of nitrogenous matter it contained. That he accounted for by the recent heavy rains .- There were minutes appended by Mr. Francis and M Humphreys.

Mr. Deane objected to the whole of N Francis' minute being read : he did not think right for any member of the Board to write minutes of such a character without speaking to the President or Secretary.

Part of the minute was therefore omitted. Dr. Ayres said there was nothing unwholesome in the water—it was better than mos

English towns had. Mr. Humphreys stated in his minute th the Hongkong Dispensary analyst reported avourably on the water.

Dr. Ayres added that the whitish appearance was due to the broken shells in the sand of the filter-beds, to a great extent.

It was decided to ask the Governmen Analyst to definitely state what was the reason. Mr. Deane moved that a return be made up of the various buildings, works, additional officers or salaries recommended by the Sanitary: Board during the three years ended the 16t Inne, 1801, together with the estimated cost of the same. He said that it would a good record of what the Board had done during its first epoch: if the Central Market scheme were included he roughly estimated that the Board had recommended expenditure to the extent of between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The other business was of a routine nature.

A GERMAN STEAMER ON THE PARACELS.

"DAVID GARRICK" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The performance of this charming comedy at

the City Hall last night was a decided success

from every point of view, and the representation was quite worthy the large audience that assembled to witness it. The assistance of amateurs of course, always tends to swell the house from the fact that their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, to say nothing of a few other social belongings, invariably roll up on these occasions to see and be seen. But it would be paying a very poor compliment indeed to the good taste and commonsense of night's audience to say that the amateurs alone formed the centre of attraction. Both Mrs., Potter and Mr. Bellew have made such reputations for themselves wherever they have acted and were heralded along to Hongkong by such flourishing of trumpets that nothing short of absolute perfection was looked for and demanded from them. How far these expectations were realized we told in pretty plain language in notices written on those performances, but at the same time we made full allowance for the difficulties that the artistes had to contend against. On their return, however, they have been more fortunate, and having obtained the assistance of some of the local amateurs they were enabled to produce "David Garrick" in its entirety, and it must be admitted that neither Mrs. Potter nor Mr. Bellew were at all tardy in taking full advantage of the opportunity and exerted their utmost efforts to gain the approbation of their audience. That they succeeded from the commencement to the end of the play is an undoubted fact. Mrs. Potter, of course, was the very personification of beauty and grace, and if her Violet was a trifle too tragic where she should have been but melodramatic, and almost harsh where she should have been tender and supplicating, (notably in the scene where she and her father meet in Garrick's house) nor quite so full of the charms and winning, ways that many of the . Violets we have seen, were supposed to possess still the performance was deserving of high praise and reflected no small amount of credit on Mrs. Potter as a painstaking and conscientious artiste. Mr. Bellew, however, bore off the palm for acting (there is no comparison conveyed here) and it was quite a pleasure to witness his finished and graceful performance as David Garrick after having seen him so recently in agonising throes wrestling with a dry-hash recitation to a dismally thin and ominously silent house. It is in such characters as Garrick that Mr. Bellew shines; he is easy and graceful in all his movements, is thoroughly conversant with his lines and with the part he is playing. His acting last night was about perfect, and in the drunken scene his by play was of a really high order. Now for the amateurs, and of course with characteristic gallantry we'll take the ladies first. Miss D. Dorsetshire is a highly gifted young lady and for a debutante possesses an unlimited 'amount of assurance and a fine bass voice as well. As Mrs. Rumbelow she of course took pardonable pride in informing all whom it might concern that she was the mother of no less than seven children and must be looked upon as something of an authority on matters appendining

to infants and their incidental ills. Miss Dorsetsbire was dressed just like a Duchess, had a splendid wig, and made half the fun of the show. Miss E. Smith is another talented young maiden who possessed sufficient courage to essay the part of Selina Sowerberry, and to Miss Smith's credit be it said that she did not do at all badly. She was most charmingly dressed too, her ostrich feather and frills being alike the envy and the admiration of every woman in the house. We would like to see more of Miss Smith. Mr. John Hazeland deserves full credit for the amount of study he evidently bestowed upon the character of Alderman Gresham and he is to be congratulated on the success he scored. After that of the Devil there is no part in the whole range of comic or dramatic plays that we would not undertake in preference to Gresham, but Mr. Hazeland struggled gamely on, and if upon one or two occasions he lost his cue it is about all that Yesterday morning, about to o'clock, the lock- | can be said against his performance. Mr. Leslie

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) .

Tune 24th. 1801. It was unfortunate that "Granny" should commit herself to the statement that all was quiet for when that interesting sheet was placed in my hands yesterday, I was perusing the follow-

SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Canton, June 23rd. A meeting of the community will be held in the Club Library (by kind permission of the Hon. Secretary), this evening at 6.30 to consider invited to attend, whether members of the Club-

(Signed) ALTRED ROWL

day trying to arrange for the relief of the | invite suggestions as to the most effectual way people who are still on the vessel. He of carrying out the same. Mr. Bourne, in a has communicated with the British naval concise and exceedingly practical manner, indiauthorities, but it is doubtful whether they have cated his idea how such could be most effectively any vessel available. It is stated that the carried out having regard to different interests Garoline has been dispatched, from Singapore. and different nationalities. He suggested that In the meantime the Triumph, which left those present should elect a representative comto-day for Salgon, will call and see what | mittee of five, who in their turn should divide help is required. Graye a sears stor the the community into vections of ten, exch, ten safety of the Marianna are entertained as should select their head, and these heads of she is lying exposed to the full force of the south- sections should select the commander of the west monsoon, and will probably not last many | whole: An interesting discussion followed which days, her fore-hold being full of water when the was ably taken part in by the Commissioner. boat left, and her after-hold only kept dry by and Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Messrs. constant pumping. She has still some goo or Unwin and Cocker. During this discussion it 1,000 tons of cargo in her. She is owned by came out that according to regulations the Cus-Mr. L. Hinrichsen, of Husum, Germany, and is toms staff in case of danger, must first rendertable cloth-it is the latest term current among a boat of between 700 and 800 tons register, built; your at the Custom house, where sims and the kidnappers, it appears. One of that fraternity, in Sunderland in 1885. She is from Hamburg, ammunition would be served out to them, and fairly vigilant precaution. The strictest watch - Mr. Francis urged that it was the day of a men who was formerly amployed by the Bo and Odesse, with a general cargo and three then they would march to Shameen and give all is being kept at Raub, and Mr. Bibby can tell | counsel to afford the greatest possible light on a Leung Kuk in the repression of this traffic in German passengers, for Viadivostock and aid possible. Some doubts were thrown upon of many clever efforts made at amugging gold | case-uberrima fides was required of them, humanity, was arraigned before Mr. Wise, at | Nicolaieff, and was calling here to coal. She is, this "plan of campaign" as separating one of the most effective arms of defence from the male

members now present do now sign their names, below when speaking of opinm itself. all pull together as one man in case of emer-Mons Recharme, Mr. Lefrentz, Mr. Karanjia.

on this point. Mr. Bourne however was again and this notwithstanding the "Battery Tax" but if he was only attempting to break into a and fast rules can be observed and no fine but it is pure balderdash if the law here necessitutes one in case of riot running to the Consul when one sees rioters breaking into one's comdon't want or intend to shelter ourselver, like Parnell, under "Kitty's petticoats." So passed off one of the most numerously attended, well conducted, and sympathetic meetings ever held on Shameen, and the principle that "Union is Strength " was recognized throughout. I would add that Mr. Commissioner Unwin courteously informed the meeting that at an interview with the Viceroy that afternoon His Excellency deprecated any serious cause for alarm, and anticipated that he would be quite able to suppress any trouble whatever. It would appear that the northern disturbers have sent inflammatory placards down here. But to be equal to the occasion the Nam-hoi and Pun-yu Magistrates have issued proclamations that anyone found posting inflammatory placards against foreigners

Various rumours fill the air, the latest to-day being a contemplated attack on Honam opposite.

-Since-writing you-yesterday-particulars have reached me of an unfortunate occurrence almost on all fours with that of the Hankow tragedy of 1883, and which no doubt has contributed to the uneasy feeling in this neighbourhood of the past few days. It would appear that a Portuguese watchman of the name of Jesus, who did not act up to the principles of his glorious namesake, on Monday last had a quarrel with an itinerant fruit or cake hawker on bound the H. C. & M S. B. Co.'s vessel Honam, the cause of which is said to have been a demand for money from the Chindman, who oljected and in consequence was assaulted. The Chinaman retaliated, and Jesus, finding himself going to the bad, is stated to have drawn his knife and either stabbed the man or else he wounded himself in the scuffie. Fortunately the wounds are not considered fatal, and Jesus has 'skedaddled.' It is particularly unfortunate that such an occurrence should take place at such a moment, when the slightest spark will kindle the smouldering flame into a blaze. There is no doubt these Portuguese watchmen on board the River steamers are too knives, although the Captains, it is only fair to do everything possible to check them and immediately punish them when any complaints are brought to their notice. All kinds of rumours are flying about a Shaineen, according to one rumour, was to have been attacked at 2 a.m. this morning, but needless to say things then and now are as sevene as usual. A mandarin has been deputed to see to the removal of all insulting placards against foreigners, one of which, torn down yesterday was illustrated with a headless foreigner, as indicative of the authors' desire or intention.

KOWLOON CUSTOMS REPORT FOR 1890.

In his report for 1890 Mr. Commissioner McLeavy Brown says :through the Kowloon Customs stations in 1800 and outwards baving been 640,955, as congratulation. But, alas ! for the vanity of shows a marked increase over that of any against 603 973 in 1889. In 1888 the numbers human wishes! On the third night we previous year recorded, having been Tls. were about 2,500 higher than last year, due to anchored off Tung-ting in a dense fog. The 38.502,132, as against Tls. 32,215,916 in 1889, a very large passenger movement which then | fog prevailed and thickened the following day. an increase of Tis. 6,376,216 (say nearly 20 per existed past Fotochow to and from places along Our captain looked glum. But now comes the cent.), and Tis. 35,298,325 in 1888, an increase the east coast, the figures for which declined history and adventure, which but for the fog of Tls. 4,293,837 (say 9 per cent.). This advance from 73,114 in 1888 to 46,272 in 1889 and 27,177 | would never have happened. During the day has taken place in the face of a falling off of in 1890. This rapid falling off has been no | we observed numerous suspicious-looking junks over Tls. 370,000 in the value of the oplum | doubt due to the recrudescence of plracy in the | cruising around the ship. There were eight of imported. It must be pointed out, however, deeply indented bays to the east of Hongkong | them in particular, each having on board about that the greater part of the increase represents and to the stoppage of the privilege which junks a dozen piratical and ferocious-looking fellows. the excess of foreign rice imported in 1800 over | with valuable cargoes then possessed of having | Towards nightfall they approached the ship in a 1820. While as a matter of commerce rice pays | themselves towed by steam-launches through | menacing attitude, and when ordered off became the merchant as well as any other article, the | these unsafe waters. The traffic past Chang- | abusive. Finally they anchored astern in a necessity for its importation is not a mark of chow has also fallen off, but to a less extent, and cluster and appeared to be holding a council prosperity in the districts requiring it, which are probably largely from the same cause—an inthemselves rice-producing. The greatest part | creased fear of piratical attack. On the other hand of the recorded increase was in foreign imports, nearly 20,000 more passengers passed Capsuiunder which heading the rice brought in is moon in 1890 than in 1889, and the excess of those included; but native imports also show an | who landed and embarked at Kowloon in 1890 increase of nearly 12 per cent, and exports of as compared with the previous year was over about 41 per cent. There was therefore as 45,000. The above figures show what an regards the general trade a satisfactory extensive passenger traffic is kept up between advance all along the line. It is worth the Colony and the neighbouring mainland, even rifles-"Marini Henry." However, the revolvers pointing out that of the goods dealt with with the slow, uncertain, and unsafe means of during the year, about 771 per cent. passed | communication at present available, and there through Capsulmoon, 12 per cent. passed can be little doubt that this traffic will increase Fotochow, and about 92 per cent. reported manifold as soon as the lumbering junk has at Changehow, while a trifle over a per cent. I been replaced by lines of suitable craft propelled of the commodities which passed in either direc- kong and the principal ports on the coast. in the tables, fell off in 1890 as com-pered make it an article of freight of which statistics to steam ahead and take all the risks of the with 1889 by about Tis. 5,700, or, say, can be collected,

body in such a manner as made it appear increase of about Tis. 3,000 (say 2 per cent.) doubtful whether our valuable aids of the Cus- while in export duties there was a falling off of toms would not remain for a "full due" on the | nearly 8 per cent. On the other hand, curiously opposite side of the river, ar, with a slotous mob | enough, import likin showed a decrease and In front and rear, where were they likely to be ? | export likin an increase. But these differences Mr. Bourne's suggestion was carried by accla- were after all trifling and went far to adjust each other, the only serious falling off to be On the motion of Mr. Von Bosé, seconded by accounted for, if possible, being that in opium. Mr. Brockelmann, it was agreed that all the What explanation can be offered will be found

promising, "pull devil, pull baker" they would . As already stated in the opening paragraph, the figures in the tables show a very large increase gency. The vigilance committee was then elected in the value of Imports, due in the main consisting of Mr. Alfred Rowe, Dr. Schrameier, to the excess of rice and paddy imported in 1800 as compared with the previous year. Making This was naturally supposed to have completed allowance for this, howeve, as well as for the the object of the meeting, when a German falling off in opium, the figures still show a gentleman at the tab'e startled the audience by satisfactory growth of the trade in general asking the question who was to give the order to merchandise. Cotton piece goods of all kinds, fire. This appeared to be a knotty question for for example, have advanced from over 63,000 our Teutonic friends, and it would seem as pieces to nearly 99,000 pieces, while kerosene if German law, certainly not German practice oil has increased from over 3 million gallons in so far as my experience goes, is somewhat vague | 1889 to not far short of 7 million gallons in 1890, able to expound the British law on the point to of 40 dollar cents the case (about 25 per the effect that if you saw a party in the act of cent. ad valorem) which was imposed from slaying you had a right to slay that individual, | about the middle of the latter year. Metals and woollens also show considerable increases house-well then you had to wait and ask the | in the aggregate, though the latter do not figure Consul. This exposition apparently relieved the up to any great amount in there latitudes. On minds of all, whether French, German, or British. | the other hand, cotton yarn has diminished from But I imagine when a riot takes place no hard 16,640 piculs in 1889 to 5,600 piculs in 1890. This, however, is not a falling off to be lamented distinctions drawn, and therefore it is simply over, as it simply means that the article has nonsense taising such questions. An act of riot | been imported in greater quantities in foreign in China against foreigners is to all intents and | vessels to the Treaty ports to obtain for it the purposes an act of war. As a general rule you, advantage of the transit pass for conveyance give the order to fire when the first shot or the into the interior. In goods of Chinece origin imported from Hongkong there has been a falloff, but not to such an extent in the case of any particular article as to require comment, Exports show an increase in the aggregate.

patriots' houses. We on Shameen certainly the most noticeable advance being in white raw silk, which increased from 2,000 plculs in 1880 to 3,500 piculs in 1890. Silk piece goods have also advanced (by nearly 30 per cent. in value), and the same may be said of cassia lignes, fans, fish, fruits, fire-crackers, grasscloth, medicines, paper, fresh provisions, and brown sugar. On the other hand bamboo-ware, chinaware, clothing, glassware, mats, samshu, wild silk, white sugar, and tobacco have fallen off. Re-exports as such are not declared at the Kowloon Customs Stations, there being no

system of drawbacks in operation such as

obtains at the Treaty ports, The only traffic of the nature of a coast trade which is taken note of by the Kowloon Customs is that carried on in junks which pass and report at the stations on their way will by order of the Vicercy be summarily from one port to another on the coast or up the Canton river and its branches. The whole trade is not one of great dimensions, but such as it is it is on the increase, having expanded from something less than 11 million tacks in 1889 to over 21 million tacks in 1890. The most important article taken note of is sait, while other commodities which reach respectable figures are split bamboo, firewood, gassware. packing mats, live pigs, and wood poles.

Inland Transit, as the expression is understood, that is, the conveyance of merchandise to and from the interior under transit pass and on payment of half the tariff duty, as defined by Treaty, does not take place in connexion with the Kowloon Customs Stations, which are not Treaty ports. Assexplained above, the Kowloon trade is entirely a native one, governed by native rules which do not provide for the composition of all inland taxes by a single fixed payment at the port of entry or shipment.

A very considerable increase in the junk traffic inwards and outwards past the different stations has been recorded. The total number of entries of junks and Kowloon steamlaunches combined, which in 1888 was 47,581 and in 1889, 54,091, rose in the year under review to 63,250, or an advance of 17 per cent. over last year. The steam-launches included in handy with their canes, hands, and as it proves | the figures are the ferry-launches which ply between Victoria (Hongkong) and Kowloon city, final discharge for cargo, it is never possible to and which are occupied solely in passenger | verify more than a small per-centage to manitraffic. Deducting these steam-launch entries, fests by an actual tally of cargo. Masters and in the aggregate 7,088, there remain 56,162 shippers know this, and it is pleasant, therefore, entries of junks, of which 42,833 had cargo on | to be able to record that the instances are rare board and 13,329 were in ballast. Of the ballast in which attempts are discovered to make the entries two-thirds were on the outward trip, that | manifest other than a true statement of the cargo is, on their way from China to Hongkong. Of on board. the lunk entries 60 per cent, were at Capsulmoon, 20 per cent. at Foochow. 13 per cent. at FROM HONGRONG TO SHANGHAI Kowloon and 7 per cent. at Changehow. The direct junk traffic between Hongkong and Macao, both ways combined, which had been 1,360 in 1888, advanced from 1,574 in 1889 to story sends the following to the Shanghai 1.628 in 1800. During the year three junk trips | Mercury :- We left Hongkong in Messrs, S. & were made in each direction between Hongkong | Co.'s fine new steamer L. For the first two and Annam, and two junks cleared outwards days all went well, and we began to flatter ourwith declared destination for Singapore.

(say Tis. 420,000) represented the total value by steam and plying regularly between Hong-

about I per cent. on the figures of the latter The total importation of foreign opium fell howl of disappointment from the pirates we year. The totals compared do not, however, from 2,453 piculs in 1889 to 1,810 piculs gave them a parting shot and more than one include the amounts collected as Granary tax on in 1890, a decrease of 643 piculs, or nearly rascal was seen to throw up his arms. The tide rice and paddy, which are allowed to be exported | 25 per cent. The causes of this heavy falling | was in our favour, the junks were unable to stem within certain limits and under express permiss off when viewed in connexion with positive it, so we soon were out of sight. Peace was sion for the use mainly of the Chinese residents increases at Swatow on the one side and restored. Dinner was severed, and we found our In Hongkong, who for some purposes prefer Lappa on the other, and a comparatively slight appetites not in the least nifected by our recent native rice to foreign. If the Granary tax be decrease at Canton, are not easy to trace. Two narrow escape. included in each year's figures, it will be seen reasons have been assigned which, accounting that the gross total taken by the Kowloon office to some extent for the falling off at Kowloon, in 1890 exceeded the collection of the previous also go to explain the increases at Swatow and captain had pleasantly informed us that arms and year by about Tis. 2,200, but fell short of Lappa. Prior to 1890 much opium paying duty figures of 1888 by over Tis. 37,000. As at Fotochow found its way to the east coast in ship was launched two years previously, but he between 1889 and 1890, the difference in the Junks, which were then permitted to engage the had quite forgotten to examine them. This, I fear, collections, taken in the aggregate, was trifling; services of launches to tow them to their destina- is but too often the case. After recent piratical but on examining some of the headings in detail, tions, or at least past the places which were exploits on the China coast, still fresh in the marked fluctuations have to be noted. The dangerous from the presence of pirates. Towards memory of all, surely it behoves owners and total amount of duty and likin collected on opium | the end of apropriations was with- | captains of steamers to take ordinary precautions in 1889 was, in round numbers, Tis. 270,000 drawn by the Capton authorities with the view, for protection. A few armed and determined and in 1890 only Tis. 199 000. This falling off it was stated, of compelling the trade to make men may accomplish a great deal against of Tis. 71,000 was targely made up for by the use of the inland routes. The way by sea Chinese. Without arms the case were indeed increase in the collection under the heading | became in consequence unsafe, as it did also for | hoptiess. What might have been our fate had Ching-fel, which yielded some Tis. 68,000 more | the passenger, traffic, and the districts which | we been entirely helpless, and at the mercy of lu 1890 than in 1889. In general import duties, formerly obtained their opium by the direct sea | bona fide pirates-and they exist-I leave your that is, not including opium, there was a slight fortic were compelled to draw their supplies by readers to imaging.

land or river carriage either from Swatow or Canton. Similarly, over a year ago a much larger amount of opium paid duty and likin at Changchow Station to the westward than at present. It would appear that districts to the westward of Macao which at that time obtained much of the opium they required from Hongkong have since procured a large proportion of it in the nearer market of Macao, avoiding in this way the dangers of the long sea journey. While the causes mentioned have had their effect, there can be no doubt that the fluctuations in the opium importation have also been closely influenced by the varying fortunes and activity of the smuggling organisations. My predecessor, n his report for 1889, was able to record his opinion that smuggling was not very rife at the close of the year he was reviewing;" but the fears he at the same time expressed of a development of the illicit traffic, should necessary Colonial legislation be delayed, were not long in being realised. The decision of the Supreme Court Hongkong, in November 1889, regarding the interpretation to be put upon the word "chest" in the Oplum Ordinance, gave great encouragement and a fresh impetus to smuggling enterprise. The decision laid down that as the Ordinance was worded a "chest" did not mean a chest with its full quantity of opium still in it, as was supposed and intended, but only the quantity usually spoken of as a "chest," and that it was no breach of the Ordinance to carry oplum into, within, and out of the colony in separate balls or parcels, provided only care was taken to keep as many balls or parcels in close company as usually go to make up a chest. The smugglers finding that the law of the colony did not, as they and everybody elce had supposed, prevent mistaken and afterwards sought to entrap the relieved of all risk of being interfered with by explained by Sir Gordon-Cumming's system of the Hongkong police, soon set about perfecting play. The charge of withdrawing counters, their organisation for smuggling on a large scale. which he admitted was not similarly explainable. The varying success with which smuggling had been abandoned. It was impossible to has been carried on has had, as might be expected, its effect on the legitimate trade in Coventy and the Prince of Wales, believing a oplum. But, to judge of this one must not look at the Kowloon figures alone. So many districts in the Kwangtung province can receive their supplies of opium with almost equal facility and convenience from Canton, Kowloon, or Lappa, and a portion of the trade can be so easily diverted from the one to the other route, that more correct conclusions can be drawn from the study of the statistics of the three custom houses combined than if looked at separately. When thus combined it is seen that during 1889, while the virtue had not yet gone out of Opium Ordinance, the average weekly entries at the three Custom-houses equalled 321 piculs nearly. During the first two quarters of 1890 this average had already fallen to 306 picula; while during the third quarter, when smuggling across the frontier was most rampant, the weekly average fell as low as 260 piculs, to rise again during the fourth quarter, when that smuggling had been stopped, to 310 piculs; and it may be added that during the first quarter, of 1891 the weekly

average has been as high as 332 piculs, and is continuing to increase. Ordinary commercial would rejoice to learn that His Royal Highness vicissitudes may have had something to do with the fluctuations in the legitimate trade, but it is scarcely possible to assume that these fluctuations could have synchronised so closely with the changing fortunes of smugglers without there having been some connexion of cause and effect between them. No native opium has been declared at the Kowloon Stations during 1800, nor are they any data obtainable to show what amount of it

if any, has been consumed within the district. The work at the several Stations was trade is of great importance to all concerned, and no efforts have been spared or considerations neglected by which facilities could be extended and delays avoided, as far as the equally imperative duty of safeguarding the the Constitution. It is in fact, the Daily News revenue would allow. This is fully recognised | thinks, grotesque for the Prince of Wales to be by the honest trader as well as by the smuggler. The Stations being mere places of call, not of medan carrying his prayer carpet.

IN THE NINETIES.

A gentleman who vouches for the truth of the selves that we should beat the English Mail, Like the other branches of trade, the which left Hongkong with us. Our captain passenger traffic has also increased during smiled a smile of sweet contentment; already The value of the whole trade which passed the year, the total numbers carried inwards in anticipation he grasped the agent's hand of from the fund, with 200 sovs. for the second and war. Great consternation prevailed on board Our brave captain boldly declared that he had never seen such a thing during the whole of his 30 years' experience at sea. The crew and passengers mustered aft. Rifles

and revolvers were served out, but, to this dismay of all, it was found that the only cartridges on board-Snider-were utterly useless, in the were quickly loaded; the engineer grasped his hot-water hose and each one stood to his post, firmly resolved to do or die-the former for a choice. The excitement was intense. Two ladies fainted, and were promptly carried below.

At length, after a torturing five minutes, just as the pirates were preparing to board, our have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have tion between Hongkong and the city of Kowloon. Treasure does not seem to be carried by gallant skipper, considering that, after all, also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the The regular revenue collection, as shown Junks in these waters, or not in quantities to "discretion is the better part of valour," resolved rocks, by which we were surrounded. With a

> The moral of this is :- Owners and captains look to your "Sniders" and "Martinis," Our ammunition had been put on board when the

. LATE TELEGRAMS.

Further papers laid before Parliament, state that Palken Kahar, who saw Mr. Quinton killed, deposed that the British officers had half an hour's conversation with the Jubraj and Senapati and were then seized and killed. The Munipuris first cut off their hands, then their feet, then their heads. Their hands were tied and then cut off, then their feet were cut off as they stood. Mr. Quinton was killed first.

BERLIN, June oth, A company of soldiers whilst being drilled near Berlin to-day was struck by lighting. Several of the men were severely injured, many of them remaining senseless for a long time.

LONDON, June oth. Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, in his reply for the plaintiff in the baccarat libel case, urged that young men after a convival evening were hardly able to observe overcarefully.

· He dwelt upon the discrepancies in the evidence of the defendants and their witnesses, and said that the famous document which Sir William Gordon-Cumming had signed was merely prepared to shield the Prince of Wales from the scandal.

The Solicitor-General produced a great sensation in Court by declaring that the removal of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming's name from the Army List was impossible, if the names of the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams were to be retained.

The Wilsons, he further said, were originally repacking in small parcels, and being thus plaintiff. The adding of the counters was understand General Owen Williams, Lord comrade guilty on such evidence. The whole affairs was evidently a sacrifice to save the Prince of Wales.

The speech was was greeted with applause in

On the baccarat libel case" being resumed to-day, General Owen Williams claimed the protection of the Court, declaring that Sir Edward Clarke, in his reply for the plaintiff yesterday, had accused him (General Williams) of dishonourable conduct.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, however, declined to hear General Williams. The papers, commenting on the baccarat libel action, mostly concur with the verdict. In all

the articles the connection of the Prince of Wales with the scandal is criticised The Times says what most distresses the public was that the game was played with counters belonging to the Prince and that the Prince's set are a gambling, baccarat-playing set. I

had undertaken, like Sir William Gordon-Cumming, never to play cards again. The Times says it is mischlevous, even dangerous, in these days for personal defaults to shock the monarchical principle.

The Standard is equally strong. It is inadvisable, it says, that the Heir to the Empire should gamble in mixed company, travel with his own baccarat counters and become involved, however innocently, in transactions leading to accusations of cheating, to midnight conclaves, carried on satisfactorily during the year. The to public scandals and to actions in the law

The Daily News says the Prince of Wales is bound to live a simple, pure and cleanly life, as rigorously as if the obligation were embodied in seen carrying gambling materials like a Maho- rent.

The James's Gazette says the Prince of Wales should rule his private life with more decorum sobricty and self-restraint, and should imitate the purity of his mother's court,

Government Inspectors have been appointed in nearly every port in the United Kingdom to sample all imported teas.

The Cricket Match, Derbyshire versus Yorkshire, resulted in a defeat of Yorkshire by forty

five runs. News has reached Mozambique that the Chief Quosela with four thousand followers has revolted against Portuguese rule and has declared in favour of the British. Portuguese troops have

been sent to quell the revolt, The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup run to-day :---

The Ascot Gold Cup, value 1,000 sovs., given 100 sovs. for the third, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs, each, h. ft. About 21 miles, Lord Hartington's b. c. Morion by Barcaldine

-Chaplet, 4 years..... I Mr. Luscelles' b. c. Queen's Birthday by Hagioscope-Mathilds, 4 years ..... 2 Mr. J. Gretton's ch. c. Gonsalvo by Fernandez-Chérie, 4 years ...... 3

PARIS, June 11th. A report has reached Loando that the French expedition which started for the interior of Africa last July, under the command of the Explorer Crampel, has been massacred and eaten by a tribe of cannibals in the Matonra country. Sir W. Gordon-Cumming married an American

helress on the morning of the 10th inst. The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes: Houndeditch, first, Plato, second, Barmecide, third.

The travellers by the Orient express train. who were recently taken captive by a band of brigands, have now been released.

SCOTT's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypoph sphites, is more reliable as an agent. in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following :-- "I opinion that it is both palatable and efficient and can be tolerated by almost any oneespecially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne."-MARTIN MILES, M.D. &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.-A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China, -[Advi.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

HE Company's Steamship "HAITAN," Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the

above Ports on SUNDAY, the a8th instant, at Daylight. 11 endingun un un George de lan. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers. Hongkong, sith line, 1891.

Intimations.

新TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED. 認 DRAPERS OUTFITTERS TAILORS SILKMEN FURNISHERS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENT

TROPICAL FLANNELS

SUMMER SUITS.

SPLENDID VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM. 8.00 COAT AND TROUSERS 8.00

FOR SINCAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR." Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1801. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR" are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st

proximo, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected Consignees are also hereby informed, that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, 25th June, 1801.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. ·STEAMSHIP· " AFGHAN," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL

ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves

AND STRAITS.

delivery may be obtained. Octional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st July, will be subject to

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1 July, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DÖDWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

CITY HALL. Under the Special Patronage and in the Presence of His Excellency Major General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., Officer Administering

the Government. THIS EVENING, the 25th June.

MR. GEO. C. MILN Supported by MISS LOUISE JORDAN AND COMPANY

"JULIUS CÆSAR" SATURDAY next, the 27th June, Bulwer Lytton's Great Masterplece

"RICHELIEU." PRICES \$2 and \$1.

Box Plan Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Hongkong, 25th June, 1891.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1891.

COMPANY

at ARTISTES EXCEPTIONAL VOCAL ABILITY.

Have arrived per S.S. Pakin, And will give their Opening Performance

> as above. WEDNESDAY, the 1st July,

in Von Suppe's Great Opera "BOCCACCIO."

Season Ticket Coupon (of Twelve Tickets available for any of the Company's Perform-

GENERAL ADMISSION :-\$3, \$2 and \$1.

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. Limited, for Season Tickets only, till Saturday tor - Machine - Long 1 to a second to the globest . Boxt, inclusive, and a strong section to the second

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD. Reaghous sub June, 1891,

FOR SHANGHAL THE Steamship

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 26th Instan t.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, 25th June, 1808.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING" of the MEMBERS of this Association will be held at the Rooms, College Chambers, TO-MORPOW FURNING, at o o'clock, "Members and friends are urged to attend,

Hangkong, 25th June, 1801. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY. thoust Inly, 1801, at Noon, at SH.M. Naval Vard. SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING CONDEMNED STORES.

Comprising:---OLD IRON. PAPER STAFF. CHAIN CABLE, HOSES, CANVAS RAGS, CLOCKS, TAMPS, WIRE POPE, PROVISION, CLOTH-ING, IMPLEMENTS...

TERMS OF SALE, -As customary. J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Govt. Auctioneer. Honokong, 25th June, 1801.

NOTICE EDOUARD IEAN MAX PAQUIN in

our Firm ceased on the 18th June, 1891. The business will be continued by the remaining Partners, Mr. H. CÆSAR ERDMANN, Mr. ALFRYD F. O. KRAUSS, Mr. PHILIPP BERNHARD SCHMACKER, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM BERNHARD VON BOSE, under the same Firm as beretofore.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, 25th June, 1801.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS, AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG INCORPORATED, 1891.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Institution is convened in accordance with the Company's Ordinance of 1865 to 1890, to be held on the Evening of WEDNES-DAY the 8th day of July, 1891, at the Rooms No. 16, Praya Central, at 8.30 p.m. The further business to be put before the Meeting will be the Committee's Report on the progress of the Institution to date.

Though the business is confined to Members soley, the presence of all Engineers interested will be cordially welcomed by the Committee. W. H. WALKER, Secretary.

16, Prays. Hongkong, 25th June. 1891.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATUR-DAY, the 11th July, at noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1891; and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 11th July, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON,

Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 25th June, 1891.

Intimations. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager I and the Completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of (£2) per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1891. By Order of the Board of Directors,

L DOWNES. Hongkong, 18th June, 1891. Hongkong and China gas company,

generally assured LIMITED. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th

inst,, both days inclusive. Manager,

Hongkong, 16th June, 1891. NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the COMPANY'S REMOVAL to their Steam Factory at Wanchal at

to their Steam Factory at Wanchal at the end of the current month, their large and splendidly made Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at their Show-room, "Connaught House," Queen's Road Central, is now offered during this month at greatly reduced prices.

MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., LD. Hongkong, oth June, 1891.

### Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue -137 per cent. premium, sellers. Union Insurance Society of Canton-\$95 per

China Traders' Insurance Company-\$63 per share, buyers. North China Insurance-Tis. 275 per share,

Canton Insurance Company, Limited-\$115 per share, sellers. Yangisze Insurance Association-Tis. 64 per share, buyers. On Tal Insurance Company, Limited Tis. 150

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company-\$305. per share, buyers. China Fire Insurance Company-\$82 per share,

Hongkong and Whampon Dock Company-\$102 per cent. premium, sales and sellers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.-\$31 ber share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company-120 per share, sellers. Hongkong Gas Company-\$131 per share, Hongkong Hotel Company-\$120 per share, Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited -30 per cent, discount, buyers. Douglas' Steamship Company-\$43 per share,

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$181 per share, sellers. Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$86 per share sellers. Hongkong Ice Company-\$85 per share, sellers. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited

-\$75 per share. Hongkong Dalry Farm Co., Limited-\$7 per share, sales. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited-\$20 per share ex. div., sales and buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B-2; per cent, premium, sellers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C-5 per cent.

premlum, buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E-14 per cent. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited-\$115 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited-\$25 per share, nominal. Punjom and Sunghle Dua Samantan Mining Co. -\$33 per share, sellers. The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited-80 cents

per share, sales and buyers. Imuris Mining Co., Limited-\$91 per sales and sellers. The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited-\$4 per share, sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company-\$82 per share, buyers. Tonquin Coal Mining Co. \$300 per share, The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., "Limited-\$65 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited-\$50 per share, Cruickshank & Co., Limited-\$25 per share, The Steam Launch Co., Limited -nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited-\$10 per share; sellers. The China-Borneo Co., Limited-\$15 per share, The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited

- \$12 per share, sollers. The Green Island Cement Co .- \$15 per share, The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited-\$85 per share, sellers. The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited-\$6

per share, sellers. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited-\$14 per share, The West Point Buildings Co., Limited-\$25 per share, sellers. The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited-\$

per share, sellers. The Labuk Planting Co., Limited-\$15 pc. share, sellers. The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited-\$21 per share, sellers. The Sciama Tin Mining Co., Limited-73 cents

per share, sellers. The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited -nominal: The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited-

Bis per share, buyers, The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.-

\$15 per share, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld. Founders' shares, £150 per share, sales and London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—LI

The National Bank of China, Ld. -- 55 per cent. dis., sellers. The National Bank of Chins, Ld.-Founders shares, \$350 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON-Bank, T. T. ......3/28 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/3 Credits at 4 months' sight .........3/31 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight ......3/31 ON PARIS-Bank, Bills, on demand ......4.05

Credits, at 4 months' sight ......4-14 On Demand ON SHANGHAI-Bank, T. T. .....71 

### MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL The Messakeries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Salasis, with the French mail of the 29th ulto. left Singapore on the 24th instant at 6 s.m. and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Cuy of Pektok. with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the and instant, left Yokohama on the 21st at caylight and may be expected here on the 27th;

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bembay left Bombay on the 16th instant and is expected here on the 3rd proximo. The P. & O. S. N. Co. steamer Teheran left Bombay on the 18th instant and is due here on the 5th proximo.

Ayonan, British steamer, 1,439, Golding, 24th June,-Singapore 17th June, General,-Dodwell, Carlill & Co. ADMIRAL NAKHIMOFF, Russlan Frigate, 8,000, Captain Fedotoff, 24th June,-from, Naga-

Monitournshire, British steamer, 1,572, F. G. Cumiog, 24th June,—Shanghai 31st June, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co. HANGCHOW, British steamer, 090 Arthur, 24th June,—Kobe 19th Jane, General Williams

Triros, German steamer, 1,348. C. Desler, 24th June,-Sourabaya and Samarang, 16th

ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, G. Spence, 25th June,-Calcutta 9th June, Penang 16th, and Singapore 19th, Opium and General.-D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. HALTAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 25th June,-Foochow 21st June, Amoy 2md, and Swatow 24th, General .- D. Lapraik & Ca.

AJAX. British steamer, 1,500, E. Rawlings, 25th June, Liverpool, via Singapore 19th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire. BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, C. Gavasso, 25th June,-Bombay 7th June, and Singa-

pore 19th, General.—Carlowitz & Co. PARTHIA, British steamer, 2,035, John Panton, R.N.R., 25th June,—Vancouver 3rd June, Yekohama 18th, and Shanghai 23rd, General:-Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE. Diamante. British steamer, for Amoy, &c. Stam, British steamer, for Salgon. Freir. Danish steamer, for Holhow, &c. Monmouthshire, British steamer, for Singapore. Airlis. British steamer, for Foochow. Benalder, British steamer, for Kobe. Talyick, German steamer, for Swatow. Austria, British bark, for New York.

DEPARTURES. June 25, Activ, Danish steamer, for Haiphong. June 25, Ningchow, British str., for Amoy, &c. June 25, Ravenna, British str., for Singapore, det. June 25, Talylek, German str., for Swatow, &c. June 25, Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow. June 25, Diamante, British str., for Amoy, &c. June 25, Benalder, British steamer, for Kobe. June 25, Monmouthshire, British scamer, for

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS. Per Arratoon Apcar, att., from Calcutta .-Mr. G. K. Deaker, and 4 Indians. From Penang. -2 Europeans, I woman, 160 Chinese, 24 women and 3 children. From Singapore.-Messrs, Clifford, J. A. Skinner, I European, 203 Chinese, 26 women and 13 children, Per Haitan, str., from Foochow, &c.-109

Per Ajax, str., from Singapore, &c .- 175 McLAUREN, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, Per Afghan, str., from Singapore.—100

Per Parthia, str., from Vancouver, &c.-Mrs. Dickson, Lieut, Metcalfe, Major Bennett, Messrs. Ortiz, Campbell, and 37 Chinese. Per Bormida, str., from Bombay, &c .- 105

DEPARTED. Per Activ, str., for Holhow, &c. -- 60 Chinese. Per Diamante, str., for Amoy, &c.-20 Chinese.

TO DEPART. Per Stam, str., for Salgon,-300 Chinese. Per Frefr, str., for Holhow, &cc.-100 Chinese.

REPORTS. The British steamship Hangehow reports that she left Kobe on the 10th Instant. Had fine

weather throughout. The British steamship Afghan reports that she left Singapore on the 17th instant. Experienced light to fresh south-west winds and slight sea with fine weather till arrival.

The British steamship Ajaz reports that she left Liverpool, via Singapore on the 19th instant. Had light westerly winds to Pulo Sapatu, thence had moderate south winds to port. The British steamship Parthia reports that

she left Vancouver on the 3rd instant, Yokohams on the 18th, and Shanghai on the 23rd. Had fine weather during the voyage. The German steamship Tritos reports that she left Sourabaya and Samarang, on the 16th instant. Had fresh south and south-easterly

winds with light rollings and overcast sky to The British steamship Monmouthshire reports that she left Shanghai on the 21st instant. The first part of the voyage had light south-east and south winds with fine weather, and the latter part had moderate south-west winds and over-

cast sky with much rain. The British steamship Arratoon Apcar reports that she left Calcutta on the 9th instant, Penang on the 16th, and Singapore on the 19th arrived here on the 25th. In the Bay of Benga had strong south-west monsoon with high sea. From Singapore to port had fine weather with

light south-west monsoon. The British steamship Hallan reports that she left Foochow on the 21st instant. Had ligh north-east breeze to Ockseu; thence light vari able airs and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 22nd. Had light southerly airs and fine but overcast weather with moderate south-west swell. Left Swatow on the 24th. Had light moderate south-west winds and dark overeast weather with rain at times. In Swatow the steamship Wenchow.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE. For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsul.-Per, Hai loone to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M. For Foothow. Per AirHe to morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M. For Shanghal.—Per Amoy to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Negasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama,-Per Ancona to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,492, W. Ellis, 18th June, Sydney 23rd May, Moreton Bay 26th, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 29th, Thursday Island 1st June, and Port Darwin 6th, General. - Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

MOY, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann 24th June,-Whampon 24th June, General -Siemssen & Co. ANCOMA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudle, 22nd June,-Yokohama 13th June, Mails and General .- P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,057, F. H. Phillips, 17th June, Bangkok 11th June, General. Ynen Fat Hong. DEVAMONOSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff

22nd June,-Bangkok 16th June, General. -Yuen Fat Hong.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can P. Marshall, R.N.R., 28th May, Van-couver, via Yokohama 22nd May, and

Shanghat 26th, General, -Dodwell, Carilli-FAME, British steamer, 117, Licut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R. Hongkong Government

Frejr, Danish steamer, 307, C. L. Strand, 34th June, Pakhol and Holhow, 23rd June, Geteral Amhold, Karberg & Co. HAMOONG, British steamer, 783, J. Roach, 23rd June,—Tamsul 18th June, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 22nd, General.—D. Lapralk & Co.
Lancator, British stemmer, 1,764. J. Thomas,
20th June.—Saigon 10th June, General.—

Amhoid Karberg & Co. Nizak, British steamer, 1,515, Geo., L. Lang-borne, R.N.R., 19th June, Hombey grd June, and Singapore 13th, Generali-2, &

Honokong—Gteamere.

Continued. June, Sugar and Oll .- Geo. R. Stevens POLLUX, German, str., 898, H. Hellmers, 23rd June,-Salgon roth June, Rice and Paddy. -Melchers & Co.

SMITH, Chinese steamer, 703, H. Leffler, 23rd June,-Taiwan and Amoy, 22nd June, General.-Chinese. SIAM, British steamer, 991, John M. Tulloch,

arst June,-Salgon 17th June, Rice.-Chee STORE NORDISKE, Danish steamer, 596, E Sucnson, 23rd June,-Salgon 9th June.-

G. N. Telegraph Co. Sussex, British steamer, 1,620, Horace F. Holt, 22nd June,-Karatzu 18th June, Coals.-Gibb, Livingston & Co. TARTAR, British steamer, 1,567, S. D. Balley, 17th June,-Moll 12th June, Coal.-Glbb,

Livingston & Co. TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 21st June,-Pakhol 18th June, and Holhow 20th, General.-Ed. Schellhass & Co. VENETIA, Biltish steamer, 1,856, T. F. Creery, 19th June,-Whampon 19th June, General

SAILING VESSELS.

\_P. & O. S. N. Co.

ALFRED HAWLEY, British bark, 412, Wm. Swellin, oth June,-Sharks Bay, W.A., and May, Sandalwood,-Order.

AUSTRIA, British bark, 1,105, Geo. N. Dakin 30th April,-New York 11th Nov., Kerosene Oil.-Order. ALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th

June,-New York 23rd January, Petroleum. -Russell & Co. CAMBUSDOON, British ship, 1,197, R. Carland, 10th May,-New York 28th Nov., Petroleum. Russell & Co.

GEORGIETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June,-Singapore 5th June, Timber.-HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 260

April.—Hamburg 5th December, General.— Carlowitz & Co. ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,480, F.D. Waldo, 25th May,-New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene

Oil.—Russell & Co. IOHN BAIZLEY, American bark, 700, F. Shepherd, 26th May,-Singapore and May,

28th April,-New York 30th November, Petroleum.-Order. MINNIE G. WHITING. British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June,-New York and Feb. Kerosene Oil.-Jardine, Matheson & Co. NICOYA, British bark, 594, T. Norris, 12th June,
—Bangkok 28th May, Timber and Rice.—

Chinese. OMEGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May,-Singapore 24th April, Timber.-

P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June,-Salgon 6th June, Rice.—Captain. VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May,-Honolulu 19th April, General,-

### Potels.

SHAMEEN HOTEL. BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, alry and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the culsine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1800.

NOW OPEN.

#### AUSTIN HOTEL TRUOM

SELECT FAMILY and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent.

The Hotel is replete with every accommoda-

tion for Families and Gentlemen. The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and

every convenience. Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates. For terms apply to the Secretary at the

Company's Office, 35 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 1st June, 1801.

#### BAY VIEW HOTEL. R. OSBORNE begs to announce that this

IVI convenient ball-way House on Shau-kiwin Road is now open. The HOTEL commands a beautiful View,

and is situated in a cool and breesy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. THE BOA VISTA.

be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.

BISHOPS-BAY, MACAO

HIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthlest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view, facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July. Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with

excellent culsine and choice Wines. Hot Cold. Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining. Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar. A small dairy is attached to the premises. Mus. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION). Empress of India. | Tuesday ... | June 30th. Empress of China. | Tuesday ... | July 28th. Empress of Fapan | Tuesday ... | Aug. 25th. THE Steamship

"EMPRESS OF INDIA." Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE. FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS, To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, \$225,00 Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco ......... To Banff, Calgarry .....\$255.00 To Winnipeg..... To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth ......\$285.00 To Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, \$225.00 Milwankee

To Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Hamilton, London, (Ont.), \$305.00 Toronto, Niagara Falls To Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, >\$310,00 Pittsburg, Washington, Boston, Portland (Maine), Hallfax, St. John.

To Liverpool and London .....\$325.00 To Paris and Bremen .....\$345.00 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines: of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials. Return Tickets.—First and second class only.

-Prepald return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for :-12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare. " 50 per cent. (Time is reckoned from the date of issue to

date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.) Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re- YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 7th July, embark at Vancouver within 12 months from date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed Japan, the United States. and Europe. to per cent off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and London will be issued available for 12 months at \$650 or for 4 months \$575. CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian

and United States Points. Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific of Steamers. Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents, Constant 4th June, tRat.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM. SHIP COMPANY. TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND **EUROPE**: THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Oceanic ......Saturday 18th July. Gaelle ......Tuesday 11th August.

Belgic ..... Thursday 3rd Sept. HE Steamship

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, vid Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at I P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan RATES OF PASSAGE

From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco. Vancouver. Victoria, Esquimault, New \$225.00 Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.... To Liverpool and London ...... 325.00 To Paris and Bremen ...... 345.00 To Havre and Hamburg ..... 331.00 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

lines of steamers Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaics, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways, Return Tickets.-First Class.-Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates :-

4 months .....\$337.50 12 months ..... \$393-75 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice, versa) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and in red letters.

Japan to Burops. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five 7.M. the day Consular Involces to accompany Cargo destized to Points beyond San Francisco, in the

United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information, as to Passage o Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

G. FALCONER & CO. TATATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-VV FACTURERS and JEWELLERS. MAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CHARTS AND BOOKS. : No.48, Queen's Rend Control . 1866

Hongkong, 24th June. 1891.

# Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE"

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN. SUEZ PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AN SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in

ON SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain T. Mergoll, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Agents. =¥Imakona-6tb-June-4801--

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. City of Peking ......Tuesday 7th July. City of Rio de Faneiro ..... Thursday 30th July. China ......Saturday 22nd Aug.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, with at I P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... To Liverpool and London ...... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen ..... 345,00 To Havre and Hamburg ...... 335.00 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military. Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials. Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern

Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Return Tickets,-First Class,-Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates !--4 months .....\$337.50

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Tapan (o. vice versa) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through

lares from China and Japan to Europe. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports. to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to posts in Mexico, Central and South America, by the

Company's and connecting Steamers. Freight will be received on brard until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages wil be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN

Acting Agent.

# Br. Unorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 18 to 85 grains troy)

Panabane. 18th June 1801

TS the most approved and most efficacious remody in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also he very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE | Each Tip bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.-Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations ! Hongkong, 20th May, 1880.

> DENTISTRY FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

MODERATE FEES. WONG TAI-FONG Surgeon Dentist. (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED

THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD (next to the Telegraph Companies). CONSULTATION TREE. Hangkone, 7th March 1891.

# For Zale.

IOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75. WYNDHAM STREET Opposite Central Police Station.

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# The Hongkong Teleggaph.

UIIC

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 19th inst. There were present :-- H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary): Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. W. M. Deane Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. F Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Messis. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and H

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Educational Report for 1890 from the Inspector of Schools, and the Report on the for the contract to fall due, and he failed to carry

were laid on the table. much additional information.

the Salaries Question, also a copy of his Excellency Governor des Vœux's telegrams of 25th April and 6th May to the Secretary of State | practice of stock jobbing . . . . to the utter on the same subject.

The vote of \$3,000 for the Magazine Gap water supply recommended by the Governor was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Whitehead gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting-

(1.) That the services rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and his officers in tracking and bringing to trial and condign punishment the Names pirates are deserving of every acknow-· ledgment and that the Government be requested to convey to Admiral Fong and his officers through the customary channels the hearty thanks of the community and of this Council for their exertions.

(2.) That the existence of gambling houses in Chinese Kowloon and the toleration of gambling by the authorities there, is and has been for some time past, a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this colony and tends to render inoperative accept legislation in Hongkong against gambims (3.) That the Government be requested to move the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gambling and gambling houses at Kowloon.

The Acting Governor replied that the first question had been dealt with; and suitable acknowledgment made; and as to the second. the question was under the serious consideration of the Government, and correspondence had passed between the Chinese authorities and the British Consul at Canton.

Mr. Whitehead asked for the production of the papers, but his Excellency thought inexpedient.

#### MR. KESWICK'S QUESTION. In reply to Mr. Keswick's question the

Colonial Secretary said that members of the Council who were exempt from jury service were v precluded from nominating candidates or voting In Sanitary Board elections.

### NEW BILLS.

On the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary the Council agreed to First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to license the present Church of the Immaculate Conception for the celebration of marriage from the time of its opening." On the motion of the Attorney-General

seconded by the Registrar General, the Council serced to First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance

to amend the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, 1890."

On the motion of the Attorney-General seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Council agreed to Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordin-

ance to give the same validity to Ordinances Nos. 18 and 10 of 1884 as if they had been proclaimed to come into force on the 23rd day of September, 1884." Third reading of the Bill entitled "The Forts"

Protection Ordinance, 1891." Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinanco to provide against abuses connected with

the erection of Public Latrines." Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend The Public Health

#### Ordinance, 1887. THE SHARE BILL

Mr. Whitehead rose to move that counsel be heard on the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law in respect of the sale of Shares in Companies registered under the Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Companies." Mr. Ho Kal seconded the motion, which was

Mr. Francis, Q.C., then addressed the Connell. He said -May it please your Excellency and this hon, Council, I appear instructed by the Sharebrokers' Association to present to this hon.
Council certain arguments which in their opinion, as an associated body, seem to them to have very great weight in opposing this Bill, and which they believe if fairly presented before this hon. Council will probably lead the Council to refuse to pass the second reading of the Bill. I

Bill and quoting the stated objects of it, Mr. | could not take up their shares and so got Francis went on to say that the means by which late difficulties. These work cases the only it was proposed in the Bill to give effect to these clave of cases, the fall assured, to which phieces were very simple-first, to compel cache the introducer of this Bill mount to refer,

might make for the sale of shares and stocks. the numbers and other marks by which those stares were identified in the registers of the respective companies; in default, the Bill made null and void all contracts not bearing such numbers and marks. Secondly, the Bill imposed a penalty and rendered it a criminal offence for any person to wilfully insert false numbers or false marks; and thirdly, the Bill rendered null and void any contract which failed to comply with every requirement of the law. Now, it was an old rule and a sound one that when a legislature was considering the passing of any new law, it should take into consideration-first, the state of the law which i was proposed to smend; secondly, the eviwhich existed under it, and which it was proposed to remedy by any alteration in the law. and thirdly, to consider the means by which was supposed or proposed that the evil might be remedied. In the first place, the state of the law at the present moment in this colony rendered it or rather left it perfectly lawfu and perfectly legitimate for any man to enter into any contract, for the sale of any property, whether he possessed it or not, even whether it was in existence or not, and the onlypresent law was this-that when the time came

to procure the property which he has agreed to The Colonial Secretary said he also laid on the sell, he was subject to an action at law and could table by direction of his Excellency a copy of a | be made to pay whatever damages had been telegram dated April 25th from the Governor to suffered by the other party through his failure He was instructed by the Sharebrokers the Secretary of State; telegram dated May and to fulfil the contract. In most cases, from the Secretary of State to the Governor; of course, the remedy was very simple and the telegram dated May 6th from the Governor to amount easily determined. If the vendor falled the Secretary of State. Also copy of despatch | to fulfil the contract, the purchaser went into the No. 71 dated April 3rd, 1891 from the Secretary market, bought the property or shares, and at of State to the Governor, and despatch No. 91, the market price, and claimed from the vendor dated May 7th, from the Secretary of State to | the difference in the two prices. If it was the the Governor. The telegrams and one of the purchaser who failed to take delivery and pay despatches formed the subject of questions which | for the purchase, the vendor took it into the one hon, member had wished to ask, but market, so'd it for what it would fetch, and if they did not appear on the agends to-day that was less than the contract he made a because the usual three clear days notice had claim accordingly. Of course there were not been given. That, however, was immaterial, some cases, extraordinary cases, where that as these documents gave all the desired, and rule was not found to work, and could not be made to apply. There was a case recently of that sort, and it was then left for the jury to say Will the Government lay upon the table a what were the damages. This, then, was the evil, and he hoped the Government would introcopy of the Secretary of State's telegram of and state of the law at present. It was the same in May last and a copy of Lord Kuntsford's England, and had been so for some time past. Despatch No. 71 of 3rd idem in connection with There was formerly an Act of George II, called Leeman's or the Stock Jobbing Act, from which Mr. Francis quoted " . . . . wicked and pernicious

> ruin of themselves and their families. . . . great discouragement of industry, . . . . " In the 23rd year of her present Majesty it was found that this Act worked so inconveniently and hampered so extensively legitimate dealings on the Stock Exchange and all dealings in shares that it was repealed-23 Vic. Cap 28. After quoting from it was a very strong argument in itself to existed in England many years ago for convenience there was the ground that this from transactions in shares and stocks, excessive might do a very great deal of good, the advantage of the colony but also to the advantage of the Stockbrokers' Association which he represented. But they complained

that this Bill would not in the least check. much less stop these evils. The evil complained of according to the Bill, was "short man went into the market and contracted at a future date to sell a certain was not possessed of, and when that time came he must go again into the market and buy shares to fulfil his contract. That was the evil complained of. He was quite willing to admit that this Bill, as it stood, would do a good deal to stop men from selling shares which they had Acting Attorney General written at the time this Bill was introduced. He admitted that the evils | the point, and report to the Conneil. which the Acting Attorney General detailed were of serious extent, and many men had been seriously injured or rulned by share speculation: but the question arose -andit was a question he would submit for their earnest consideration—had that arisen, or could it be shown in any way that all that rash speculation and gambling or any of it had been caused by short selling, using the term in any sense in which this Bill would inter-

fere with it? There was no man who knew anything about what went on in the share market who could say positively that there had been any great amount of short selling, or that any man had been selling to any very great extent stock which was not in his possession or which he had not entered into contracts to take up at a future date, or which he had not in his control. The speaker had known one man in the past history of the colony who had been ruined by short selling, and his case was now in the bankruptcy court; but the bulk of transactions going Government had been very anxious to bear on here did not involve short selling. It was not | all that could be said on either side, to enable. short selling that ruined people or caused ruin to them to come to a proper conclusion as to the would be that if time-bargains in shares are to once. But for this sagacity, Shantung might at: others indirectly. The cause of disaster was not position they would take up in respect to it. be stopped the Legislature will not be logical if this moment be a foreign province ! "bearing" operations, but "bulling" operations - They had heard the opinion of all the unofficial they could go in by and get the shares seconded it they could infer what his opinion only be acted upon by sending half of us about more than six months since we first heard it. It in consequence. The Manila Comercio desnot persons selling for a fall, calculating that members but one, Mr. Chater, and as he had. they wanted at less rates—that was very little was. done in this Colony. Those who were ruined Mr. Whitehead said that Mr. Chater seconded by share dealing were persons who had bought it because he was the only other unofficial for a rise. Anyone acquainted with the Colony member present when the Bill was introduced by of young men, who had bought in this manner, Mr. Keswick—He seconded it ; the reason why very serious consideration, for it is well known Mohammetan, Roman Catholic and Protestant and then, the price not sising as they he did so is unknown to me. anticipated, had lost their money. Why?

Because they had entered into contracts with the debate be adjourned for a week, in order that brokers that in one month, or two months it the arguments advanced might be thoroughly might be, or three months, they would buy so many hundred shares at such and such a price, could then decide whether to support the Bill in the price varying of course in proportion to the price for the time being, but generally a little bigher. They bought, not having the means to thanks to H.E. the Governor and this hee. Council take their up and pay for them, or expecting if for granting permission to be heard to day by med be to be able to get money from the Bank | Secretary of State had agreed to the second their counsel. It is and present of the Many men had bought and had found they unofficial members agreeing as to its necessity.

one) in which persons had been suined by sell- to the Bill, being passed if the unofficial ing short, but it was very uncommon. But members agreed to there was no stipulation hundreds had been ruined by buying for a rise. and by the consequent debts incurred to the banks or the sellers. After entarging on the difference

between speculation and gambling, he continued that the men who had suffered during the past three years would have suffered in just the same way if this Bill had been law. Bearing the market, he submitted, was not playing with loaded dice, as had been alleged; it was perfecily legitimate, and would not be stopped by the Bill. No doubt there had been grave faults. in the past, through the spirit of rash speculation, and it was most desirable in the public interest that share gambling should be put an end to, but that Bill would not in the least interfere with it. The Bill only struck at short-selling-a thing that, practically, did not exist. But it would do great mischief to many honest and respectable men, which surely was not the object of the Council. The brokers would have an immense amount of trouble and extra expense thrown on their shoulders transactions between purchasers in other places, and sellers here, would be impossible, and legitimate business would be greatly impeded. restriction or penalty imposed on him by the There were two classes of share operators—the-"bulls" and the "bears." The Bill proposed to make bearing impossible, but what safe-guard Blue Book and Departmental Reports for 1890 out his contract because of not having been able | did its supporters propose to introduce against the unduc appreciation of shares that was injurious. through the inducements held out to buy for a rise. Association to make one suggestion. Probably one of the chief causes of the gambling | the second reading on 5th instant. spirit was the want of a law regulating share-broking. One of the greatest evils to-day was that many men' who! called themselves i brokers were not only brokers but jobbers, who gambled at the expense of their principals. The Brokers' Association were most anxious to have the profession purified as far as possible. and the most feasible plan was the licensing of brokers by Government, each broker paying a fee, and the Government refusing licenses to all but sworn members of some Association which forbade them from dealing on their own account. The Brokers' Association offered the suggestion, believing it to be the true remedy for the existing | the age of innocence in a very wicked world, and

> Mr. Keswick, in a speech of considerable length, pointed out that no-one denied the necessity for some alteration of the present system of share-dealing. The Bill was meeting with so much opposition because of the restrictive effect it would have on the sale of shares by persons. who did not possess them. Mr. Francis had denied that short selling had done any harm, now? alleging that it was the buying for a rise. But that was short-selling. Mr. Francis assumed that I lation or gambling. that Act of repeal, the speaker submitted that the buyer was the bull." Not at all-it was the present before this Council, that legislation had until the time for delivery, inflating the market, and then suddenly brought down the rates. That precisely the same purpose as this Bill, intended | was nothing but commercial immorality, and that to prevent the same mischief and provide the was the legalised system here to-day, although, repealed by the legislature of Great Britain, the much if the Act of repeal had been extended to reason being that they found that it unnecessarily this Colony, in which case it was still in force. impeded transactions in stocks and shares. How seldom they heard of actions for damages for Broadly the arguments he had to present to-day non-fulfilment of contract, in respect to these have would be to seriously impede the free trade promissory note. He did not consider it In stocks and shares, and so to impede and desirable that the law should enable persons, pertaining to Leeman's Act. injure the operation of the Companies Acts, which | whilst carrying on a business that ruined carried out. But beyond the argument of in- calculated to injure Comp.nics he replied that Bill was mistaken. It was admitted that very | would the Bill do so. As regarded the suggest great evils had existed in the colony arising tion that the brokers be licensed he thought it speculation and gambling, and that if any he was willing that it should be embodied effective measures could be taken to stop that in his Bill. There was no doubt that, a gambling, it would be not only immensely to serious evil existed, and he hoped the Council measure of which he now moved the second reading, and by so doing protect those who, even apparently in a gambling spirit, were victimised by men of superior means who held them at

their mercy. Bill could be modified in Committee in respect | time-bargains in bank shares and in the stock number of shares at a certain price, shares he to points under dispute, and could also have the of other companies—a: distinction which the suggestion made on behalf of the Brokers' Asso- | Hongkong Bill, for reasons which it is of course | ciation embodied in it.

selling existed or not-Mr. Francis said it didn't and Mr. Keswick said it did. If it did not exist the Bill was uscless. As it would be transactions, of this kind, as that of Banking not yet got control of, but he denied that that futile to apply a remedy until they had was the real evil. He quoted a minute of the | thoroughly disgnosed the disease he moved that a Commission be appointed to take evidence on in Leeman's Act. It is difficult, however, to

Mr. Whitehead seconded He said that the majority of the Chamber of Commerce, which he represented, had expressed their disapprobation of the measure, and he was also of that opinion. They would be anticipating home legislation if they passed such a stringent and sweeping Bill without more proof that it was necessary. He did not agree with Mr. Keswick that more shares than existed were ever sold, and invited proof Most of the bank managers in Hongkong were opposed to Leeman's Act, and he himself doubted its utility, although he quite sympathised with Mr. Keswick's efforts to remove the blight that everyone agreed existed. He thought the suggestion to license brokers a very good one, and one calculated to bring about a better state. of things than was now existing.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said that the measure was not a Government one, but a public one, introduced by a private member. The end to speculative dealings in Bank shares.

The Acting Colonial Secretary suggested that

weighed by the Government members who its entirety of with some modification and was a Several mistaken appeals to the order of procedure were made and withdrawn.

The Registrar-General understood that the reading of the Bill only in the event of the

that they should be unanimous, or that it must not be discussed with a view to bringing their. views to the same point.

Dr. Ho Kai's amendment would be better introout of order, and, the motion for adjournment. being agreed to, the Council rose.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

TIME BARGAINS IN SHARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." .Six —The proposed ordinance to amend the aw in respect of the sale of shares in Companies' registered under the Companies Ordinances Imanagers were opposed to it and the public of to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Companies was introduced linto Council on 21 it July 1890. On and September the Officer Administering

the Government reported the matter to the Secretary of State, and on 9th October last Lord Knutsford telegraphed to the Governor Hongkong:--

agree I have no objection.

measure to be reintroduced into the Council for

and on the merits of the question generally.

which it is serrounded. It seems to me as it does to the leading the proposed act. financial authority in India, the Bombay Gazette. that this measure aims at the effort to re-establish

endeavours of the mover of this Bill. conditions less free or happy for all classes of the people than in the byegone days of old, when there was not a fractional part of the speculation on their respective stock Exchanges that there is admitted that there is good reason for objecting

The common sense, the wisdom, and the if a Company had 5,000 shares, and a man sold experience of centuries have not ventured to 15,000 on time-it was done every day, nearly- devise or claborate a law which will stop specu-

seller; he planted a few shares here and there and wide srea, and embraces all joint stock

It differs from Leeman's Act of 1867 passed after the panic created by the collapse Overend Gurney and Coy. in 1866 which is same remedy, and that that Act was deliberately with respect to Leeman's Act, he doubted very Ldirected exclusively to restricting time bargains in Bank shares, the Banks in London baving then demanded protection, which I understand they have not done here, simply because the necessity has fortunately not arisen. From the were the same. The only effect this Bill could | time bargains-they were generally settled by a | authority I previously referred to I may beallowed to quote certain interesting information

cantile world, and without which many of the it—that was to say the whole community—to artificially kept up by "bulling operations on a our fast shrinking revenue, and aid in paying our great local enterprises could never have been settle by private arrangement. With respect large scale, in which it was understood some of commenced, and certainly could not have been to Mr. Francis' argument that the Bill was the Banks themselves took part. After inflation he did not wish to restrict bona fide sales, nor conditions were mainly made, not to hold, but

sell. Then came the reaction, and a reaction in Bank shares soon affects the nerves of (London) depositors.... Undoubtedly, time-bargains, were a potent contributory cause of the financial disasters of 1866, and Parliament recognized this would not besitate to give effect to the remedial by passing in the following year a Bill which made them illegal when the shares dealt: i were bank shares. In Hongkong they have had no "Black Friday," to prompt them to action against bargaining in differences.

The English Parliament, in passing Leeman's Mr. Ryrie seconded, saying that no doubt the Act; drew a clear distinction in principle between concerns is as much endangered by speculative the winter there was very little snow. As there is no sense in which the credit of say, a that of a Bank. The credit of a mill may be temporarily depreciated by "bearing" transactions.

to realize profits. But this is quite a different. matter from a withdrawal of deposits like that which in 1866, attended upon the depreciation of certain Bank stocks that had been too freely dealt in by speculators. In theory there may be no difference between time- bargains of one kind, Russia) has "rebelled.". Some suppose that the and another, but there is a clear difference be- direct cause of the Russian revolt was due totween the practical results, and it was upon this | the fact the China refused to repay some tens of difference that Parliament succeeded in passing myriads of taels which she had borrowed of Leeman's Act. The act against time-bargains Russia! Others affirm that the root of the in Bank shares has not yet been applied outside difficulty was that Russia tried to build a railway the United Kingdom, and even at home it is not, we believe by any means rigorously applied, though it has resulted in practically putting an

The first retort with which any attempt at a

When this bill was introduced for the first time on sast July last the Attorney General is has been, is, or is to be a grand discussion of alavery again, and how, on the 15th bito. reported to have said :---

what is known as time bargains. Up to the "most true"! present moment these transactions have, been ... Most of the crops have been put to, dry as it looked upon as perfectly legal and have been lis, for it is evidently vain to walt for rain, recognised by the Courts of Justice. The affect Libe neighbouring district Magistrates have been of this Bill would be to a great extent to stop diligently, albeit fruitlessly, praying for rain for these transactions or at least to render them very for a long time, and some of them have had uncertain indeed, as such contracts are declared recourse to the time-honoured expedient of void. One of the questions which therefore may shutting up the south gate of the city, on the be asked is whether this measure is not too i equitable consideration that the south belongs stringent, for notwithstanding abuses , which , to fire ..... I he travellet whose route lies through the

Instinctions were mere mere in the city to the comes for the purchase is the legislature his subjects. All some of divinities are invoked I on their side, A la Manipur I

in step in and stop the effect of it because matters have not storned out favourably to one of the parties? Again, will this Ordinance have the effect of stopping such business? If this measure is contrary to public opinion or in advance of The Acting Colonial Secretary intimated that | public opinion, we may see the spectacle of the legislature having passed a law which is being

> would have a very demoralising effect. "I"nm' inclined to agree with the learned Attorney General's remarks and with the views of many others I have consulted who think this Bill is in advance of public opinion and that if prissed as it now stands it will not have the effect of stopping such business, but that it will have

a decidedly demoralizing effect. Some years ago I was of opinion that time Burgains were pernicious in many instances, and I then recommended the propriety of introducing the Leaman's Act into local legislation. It was however not introduced as the other Bank were not consulted, evidently as it was deemed

in London, and the Stock Exchange there ignore I have endeavored to study this deeply to speculate wildly in time bargains knowing is not at all promising.-N. C. Daily News. Interesting question, and to arrive at a correct | that if their speculations turn out well it will be and truthful solution of the several difficulties by a good thing, if badly they can repudiate their contracts successfully under the provisions of

Further they consider that the passing of the I am sure all will readily appreciate the effect of tending to create a dead market and of permanently depressing the value of local stocks. Has America, Germany, France, or England They are alarmed at the sweeping and revolugrown weaker, has any of these great countries ! tionary step contemplated, inasmuch as if passed | petrified movements. become poorer, or less populated, or are the linto law it may be attended with serious conse-

If legislation must be resorted to, the necessity for which has still to be proved, it is generally to legislating in advance of English precedents. Neither in shares nor in anything clac, argues Fairplay, can a hard and fast line be drawn between sound and unsound business, or between legitimate dealing and unwholesome speculation. The proposed ordinance ranges over a large They cannot be separated and the good must be taken with the bad. If an attempt is made to separate them, it is more likely to kill the good than to eradicate the bad. Men who want to gamble can always find counters and the opportunity.

condition of the system complained of. It might | angels. During that time of excitement and disaster, be well to go further and revise the stamp duty had been of the greatest advantage to the mer- about 90 per cent. of the persons engaged in the prices of many classes of Bank shares were on brokers' contracts and thus help to augment

The present cannot but be regarded as a mos came collapse. Purchases effected under these inopportune time for the introduction of sweeping and revolutionary legislation. .. There are numeto realize an early profit, and there was a rush to | rous commercial and other failures taking place all over the world and in our midst, credit is greatly disturbed, mistrust generally obtains and confidence is severely shaken. There has been too much fresh and hasty legislation of late in Hongkong ; and the colony requires rest and time to recuperate and economise.

Yours very truly, T. H. WHITEHEAD. Hongkong, 17th June, 1891.

ming WESTERN SHANTUNG.

easier to appreciate in Hongkong than it is in lof the adage that "Drought breeds rumours as Mr. Ho Kai was in doubt as to whether short- Bombay, does not recognise. Where the credit | floods breed fish." There has not been a fall of of land companies and of other limited liability I rain worth mentioning during this year, and in result, the people who generally wait for rain companies, there may be good reason for before planting, have had nothing to do but to legislating on broader lines than those laid down | walt, and to repeat idle tales. Your Chinanit correspondent mentioned some time since that believe that such can be the case anywhere, for vague reports of trouble to the eastward had got abroad among the people, but in a large capital cotton mill, can be deemed to be as sensitive as 1 city there is always a considerable number of people who really do know the facts in the case. and these eventually get out. But, in the as well as by the reaction which follows a rush country districts it is quite otherwise, and there are probably tens of thousands of persons in the tural regions who are quite confident that troops baye stopped work on the Yellow River embankments, and have been ordered to Chefoo, because one of the foreign States (probably to Chefoe, and China, would not consent! Still another version is that severals tens of thousands of foreigners landed at Chefoo ostensibly in order togo on a pilgrimage to Tal Shan, to burn focense there, but the Chinese government was too general prohibition of the practice would be met, shrewd for them, and saw through the ruse at

> currency among the Chinese, is still in circulation chico, plinium), and the story is that there | was sent to coax the Moros into a proper sense I in the presence of the Emperor between There is no doubt that this bill will require selected representatives of the Taoist, Buddhist, that there is in this Colony a very large business, faiths, after the pattern of medieval times, and done in the selling and purchasing of shares on whichever makes the best showing is to be the

unofficial members agreeing as to its necessity. have taken place, there into been a very large and the surjection of these transactions which are perfectly about the sun is scored, general the sun is scored, g

promiscuously when rain is wanted, but a neculiar c method has recently been used in two of the a adj teent counties, which does not appear to be'd as well known as other devices. In the famous V but now decayed city of Hantanhalen, in southwastern Chihli, there is an old monastery, which ecutains a well pregnant with interest to the duced at the next meeting, as it was at present openly violated every day, and I think that prople of the adjacent country for hundred of miles around. Within this well are numbers of iron tablets about the size of a shovel blade, and these tablets, if properly worshipped, have the property of causing a fall of rain wherever ther may be. When it is desired to scure one of them, it is done by an official, mouisition, of the magistrate of the county which wants rain, directed to the Hantan magistrate, The latter then authorises the issue of the tablets. which is done by the pries's of the temple, who receive several strings of cash, ostensibly to buy a new tablet wherewithal; The yamed-runners who are sent on this errand are required to travel day and night on their return, so as to avoid having the tablet taken from them by the people through whose regions it is necessary to pass, . The said Act is daily and habitually , violated | who also need rain, and are not willing to let it go by. Cases are related, in which such a it, absolutely and entirely, nevertheless it may be, robbery took place, and the persons who. under ordinary and normal, circumstances, that | stole the tablet enjoyed the rain, while those Leeman's Act if passed here might possibly who had gone to so much trouble to pro-'In reply to your despatch No. 317 of and bave a beneficial effect in so far as it should | cure it, got no moisture at all ! When the tablet September, if Unofficial Members of Council act as at deterrent. Other Bank Managers arrives, it is worshipped with great ceremony, and however of longer experience of the colony than | it must be afterwards returned with another Do the Unofficial Members of Council agree? | myself are of a totally different opinion, and | similar one, cast for the purpose, bearing the date have not been consulted and do not see my maintain, that the proposed bill, or even and record of the event. It is evident to the way to agree. Yet the Government allowed the Leeman's Act is not only unadvisable but would | unprejudiced observer, that this is a manifest bo prejudicial. They, say it would be a dead improvement on the ordinary methods of praying letter except when dishonest speculation came to for sain, because the proceedings which it A general Meeting of the Chamber of Com: grief, that then its action would project and involves would naturally consume half a month. merce is to be held to-morrow to consider the favor the rogues : that it would not stop time | during which it is not unlikely to rain, and any matter, and I venture to offer the following bargains, that it would encourage dishonest such occurrence would go to the credit of the remarks in anticipation and with a view to speculators, and possibly also induce men who tablet. The wheat harvest is now well under bearing the argument of the other side in reply | were not actually dishonest to begin with, but | way, and the crop is everywhere light and diswhose sense of honor is not of the highest class, appointing. .. The outlook for the rest of the year

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE Jubilee Committee decided, on the 17th proposed Ordidance, which directly, interferes i instant, to divide the \$2,600 left over from with the freedom of contract, would have the the subscriptions among the local charities. Next century something will be done in the matter of the Stewart Memorial, and the Connaught annexe to the Masonic Hall, and a lot of other

> THERE were no more disturbances reported in . the North up to June 15th. At the German Consulate General, Shanghal, on the 13th, about 40 'gentlemen, veteran soldiers and sailors, but down their names as a company of German Shanghai Volunteers, to be placed under the orders of Major Morrison.

> ACCORDING to the Hubao there were no Kolso leaders among the filteen rioters captured in Nanking., Most of them were looters and sneak thieves. They have been more or less punished with the bamboo, the cangue, the sticking of the arrow through the ears, and marching through the streets as a warning to others.

In preference to introducing the Leeman's or THE Legislative Council chamber on the 19th thy other Act, interfering with the freedom of last presented the very unwented spectacle of contract. I am now distinctly of opinion that doly a Queen's Counsel addressing them from the licensed, sworn, and substantially guaranteed foot of the table, a broker and a couple brokers with a strictly regulated stock exchange of ladies seated behind the Governor, and nearly rigidly excluding all "jobbers," would be far a dezen members of the Brokers' Association more likely to meet the evils of the unsatisfactory. | seated promiscuously in the rear of the recording

THE following telegram from Mr. Bibby was received byothe local Secretary of the Raub Australian Syndicate Singapore, on the 10th inst :-- Crushing finished : 1,350 tons of stone have yielded out ounces smelted gold. The result of the last clean up (being part of the above crushing) was 530 tons of stone giving 1,000 ouncess of amalgam. St. Victor

ON Saturday (13th inst.) the bodies of Rev. Mr. Argent and Mr. Green, the unhappy victims of the riot at Wusuch, were interred at Hankow. H.E. Chang Chih-tung made arrangements to attend the funeral personally, but did not. The German men-of-war on the station received orders from Peking on Saturday that they were to suppress any riot with the free use of their

THE Straits Times says that "some little surprise has been created in legal circles by the statement innour issue of yesterday that the The present season in an excellent illustration Attorney-General of Hongkong has filled the acting post of Colonial Secretary there." Singapore is easily "surprised." What would astonish Hongkong would be to see three of the principal appointments not being filled by "acting " offi-

WE learn from Manila that the Hongkong and Shanghal Bank's branch had not yet re-opened on the 16th inst, as was expected. Regider and four shady friends went to the place on the 13th and threatened to break down the doors. in order to get the money under the order from the Court, but, an official intimation that Belibet gaol was not yet too full made them change their minds. The feeling among the English residents there runs very high, the general verdict being that there is no such thing as justice in the whole colony.

Our Amoy correspondent, writing on the 13th inst. says :- The Chinese bank Guan Tong. belonging to the Sul family, and managed by the compradore of the Hougkong and Shanghal Bank at this port, has just failed for \$600,000. It is said that the Hongkong and Shanghal Bank is involved to the extent of several hundreds of dollars, and the security deposited with it, which consists of title-deeds, etc., is in dispute. The compradore to the late firm of Russell & Co. is said to lose several hundred thousand dollars. and the Chinese Orphan Asylum, together with many others, are sufferers.

THE natives in Mindanso have been trying to shake off the Spanish yoke, and a good many of them are now buried without benefit of clergy hordes of the natives gathered around the camp with curious gaze, when all of a sudden the artillery opened on them, killing and wounding many, including a couple of "Sultans." And as the apirit of submission did not pervade the beathen ranks as much las one would have expected after all this, on the 20th May the gallant Spanlards took a couple of gunboats up tho lakes to another surging crowd of naked trash, and turned the mitrailleuses on? Next day several regiments attacked the Moros' attan villages, and a glorious butchery ensued. In which over too of the rebels were killed. In an enormous number wounded," and many prison. ers taken. These latter were sent to Manila

MR. R. W. Mansfield resumed his duties as Acting Consul and Acting Assistant Judge at Shanghal on the 15th instant.

IT has been ascertained that forty-five houses were destroyed by the fire that occurred in Shanghal on the 8th inst. The damage has not yet been fully estimated.

A MISSIONARY writing from Nanking says the people have burned the Viceroy in effigy, with an arrow stuck through his heart, and that placards are posted all over the city charging the Viceroy with seceding from the Kolso Hul.

THE steamship Wuchang on a voyage from Newchwang to Shanghai, arrived at the latter port on the 12th, with the German steamer Hever in tow. The disabled steamer was picked up off Iron Island, with her shaft broken.

LI HUNG-CHANG and the combined Northern and Southern Squadrons arrived at Chefoo on the morning of the 8th and after landing Sheng Taotal and taking in water, proceeded to Taku, at which place his Excellency arrived the same A ROUGH estimate of the results of the recent

Consus shows that the resident Chinese number about 125,000. To this has to be added the floating population and the foreign community. The totals will be obtainable in about one month EUROPEAN and Chinese detectives now search

every Douglas and Arratoon Apcar steamer just | organised and carried on in the Yangtsze valley. before leaving, with a view to making the The Shanghai Mercury of the 12th inst. says :acquaintance of any, pirates that happen to be We have been informed to-day that the extensive along. All other lines have to take their

As an indication of the feeling at present existing in Shanghal it has been ordered that the gates of the city are now to be closed at 9 p.m. and nobody is allowed to leave or enter after that hour. At other times, people with a pass enter or leave up till 10 p.m.

FEARS are entertained in Shanghai for the safety of Pére Tschepe, who was in charge of the French Mission at Woosieh, and who has not been heard of since it was burnt down on the 8th Inst. It is feared that he has been carried off by the Kolao-hui.

H.B M. MEN-OF-WAR Imperieuse and Redpole, left Mamoy on the 30th May for Nagasakl. It would have been more to the credit of the Admiral, opines the Shanghal Mercury, if he had ordered the former to Woosung, and the latter to Shanghai, considering the unsettled state of affairs in the Yangtste.

THE Stam Mercantile Gazette hears that Phya Surssak has been very successful in his raid on the brigands of the Bangpakong. He has succeeded in capturing seven hundred of the marauders, who are now awaiting judgment at Anghin. The unfortunate wretches are suffering severely from want of drinking water.

PLAGARDS have been posted up in the vicinity of Chinking informing the people that a number of kerosene oil time have recently been dug up on the premises of the Roman Catholic Mission at Tanyang, and that on the tins being opened, It was found they contained the bodies of Chinese children with their eyes and hearts: missing. The people were invited to go and see for themsives. The Chinkiang authorities despatched a Deputy to the scene and removed the District Magistrate. In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs at Chinking extratroops have been stationed outside the Concession, and a number of sallers from a gunboat armed with swords patrol the streets at intervals:

THE British yacht St. George, owned by Mr. E. I. Wythes, reached here on the 16th inst., from Singapore. She left Southampton on the 17th Tanuary last. Mr. Wythes' companions on board are six in number, as follows :-- Mr. W. P. Blencowe, Mr. E. F. B. Bell, Dr. G. Fyfel, (M.D.), Mr. A. Longley, Captain A. Smirke and Mr. B. E. Walker. The St. George is a fine new yacht she was built at Leith, her length is 192ft, over all; beam 32ft. and depth 17.77ft., She draws nearly 18ft. when fully loaded. The gross tonnage is 627'43; net 383'80; while the yacht's tonnage is 850, and her displacement according to naval rule is 1.000. She is a composite ship. her iron belog sheathed with 5 inches of teak, She was designed for long voyages, and is commodious and well-appointed.

THE Shin-bao states that of the rioters captured In Wuhu two have suffered decapitation, and two will be executed after the autumnal assizes. One, who was wounded by the Commissioner of Customs with a sword, was an old thief, and wil be imprisoned for three years. The severa others who either threw stones or assisted is plundering have received several hundred blows with the bamboo and are now locked up. The parents who claimed to have lost their children are also remanded: One confession states that the riot was planned by six men in a tea-shop. Only a part of their scheme was overheard Two of these men were among the prisoners and have been put to death. The other four are still at large and runners are out in every direction with warrants for their arrest.

THE hawkers still roll in. A beneficent civilisation decrees that if you want to imitate Astemus Ward, and peddle lemmins, or anything else on earth, you must pay for your pleasures and keep your proper place. Chinaman cannot grasp the idea at all, and peraist-hundreds of them-in squatting or crawling about every yard of roadway in the colony, to undersell the law-abiding licence holders, starve the already impoverished Colonial Treasury, and calmiy ignore law and order, rules and regulations. But the police are energetic. It is nice easy work running in doddering old imbeciles and helpiess cripples for selling cakes, or , weeping infants for trying to sweeten a broker with magnolia blooms easy work, and pays well; for besides the fines. (which are in a large number of cases paid) the property is sometimes confiscated; and the police accumulate fine stores of peaches, cigars, lemonade, pork, confectionery, and all manner of good things to comfort the soul of the "bobby."

. IN our issue of the 16th inst. we published a parsgraph stating that Mr. Hodges, lately alieutenant | Swatow 3rd Instant, C. S. M. S. N. Co, Ochfa goon board H.M.S. Hyacinth, had been reinstated, Foochow 7th idem. Departure for New York in the Service by telegraphic orders from the via Suez Canal; -S. S. Pathan 19th instant. h. Mr. Hodges himself, who assured us that he had | \$1.25 per ton of coal nett, for both steamers and porceived a communication from the Commodore | salling vessels. Shanghai to London, P. notifying him, that the Admiralty had disap- | S. N. Co. 40s, per ton for tea 35s. od., for proved the sentence of the recent court-martial general cargo through to New York 45s. for tea and that he was to report himself for duty at his 40s. for general cargo. Shanghal to London, ha carliest convenience. As the Teligraph was the only paper; that published particulars of the court-martial and the dismissal of Lieut. Hodges, | 40s. for general cargo. Shanghai to London, we of course, were only too pleased to notify C. S. M. S. N. Co. 40s. per ton for tea 33s. 6d. that he had been reinstated, but we are now for general cargo through to New York 45s. for "corry to have to contradict this inventive young tea tor for general cargo, Shanghai to New aligentlemen's story, for Mr. George W. Whillier, York direct Cor. per ton tea tor. co. for general Becretary to the Commodore, writes to inform us cargo. Newchwang to Amoy, 26 cents per picul. that the statement is absolutely without founds. Chefoo to Amoy, is cents per picul. Settlements improvements could be made when he had time that the statement is absolutely without founds. Chefoo to Amoy, is cents per picul. Settlements improvements could be made when he had time that the statement is absolutely without founds to the had time that the statement is absolutely without founds the fortnight?—British barque Camelos, to think of them. Whether or not any one where it is to be hoped he will cast off his Tom | 160 tons register, Chalco to Amoy 16 cents, 14; would live to see the scheme adopted, however,

THE French gunboat Aspic, which arrived at Shanghai from Korea on the 11th inst., left again. for a cruise up the Yangtsse on the 13th.

THE German hold on Siam is being strengthened. In Bangkok, early this month, a marriage took place between Nat Na, the eldest son of his Excellency the Governer of Chantaboon, and Bertha Schultz of Berlin. The ceremonies were performed in the presence of T. R. H. Prince Devawongsie, Prince Sonspandit, Prince Chandradhat, his Excellency Phys Phiphat Korsa, and other princes, noblemen, and gentlemen.

ACCORDING to a Northern contemporary the following story is told as to the examination at Wuhu of one of the rioters: we do not vouch for its truth, but it is at least very probable. The prisoner was being forced under torture to give military officers in the province," he said. "Nonsense," said the judge, "give us some individual names." The prisoner still refused. "My life." he said, "is forfeit in any case. If I give up the names, the Kolaos will kill me and the whole of my family, and wipe my name off the face of the earth. If I remain firm, you will kill me, but the Kolaos will take care of my family, and see that they come to no harm. And he refused to give up the names.

Our latest exchanges from the North adopt : decidedly melancholy, tone, to say the least of it when referring to the outrages that are being Lazarist Mission premises at Wuchen, which included a very fine church and a Protestant mission house have been attacked and burnt. At Takutang an important place near the northern shore of the lake, where the China Inland Mission have a large number-oftheir workers, a desperate riot, directed against the missionaries has occurred, and which the local mandarin was powerless to suppress, the very soldiers whom he sent against the rioters joining and helping them. It is believed that the rioters came over from Klukiang, where they had intended to cause an outbreak but were scared by the presence of so many Foreign men-of-war. The news of this fresh series of outrages came from Kiukiang in a telegram. Some eighteen or twenty, ladies belonging to the China Inland Mission stations on the lake have gone to Kluklang for refuge. We further learn that the ladies of the China Inland Mission at Poyang. who are mostly Scandinavians, arrived safely at Kiukiang two days ago.

THE next great uprising of the Chinese nation against the Foreign intruders is to be at Causeway Bay. Already there have been what "Brownle" would call "significant movements." Two men (presumably to burn the Convents and overturn the dynasty) and as he declined, they hunted him up and down the streets and had fights here and there, until at last all three were run in. Mr. Wise this morning (17th Inst.) bound them all in \$24 worth of peace each for six months. Bremner yesterday, out of some fifty or sixty who were just getting ready to go round murdering missionaries; these also gave \$25 security for half a year to-day. A more desperate affair, however, took; place at the China Sugar Refinery. Three coolies, who had been paid on the 1st June as usual, left on the 3rd, went on the burst, and turned up smiling on the 16th asking for their half month's salary. This being refused, they went on the war path, and allvely skirmish around the sugar works resulted: work was suspended, and one or two of the Europeans in charge thought they were in serious danger. Just before the men-of-war arrived, the rioters were overcome, and marched off, wounded and desperate, to the lock-up. ... Two of them, on coming before the Police Magistrate to-day, were sent up for six weeks active employment, and the third for a fortnight.

FROM Messrs. Wherlock & Co.'s report of the rith last, we learn that during the period that has clapsed since their last issue there has been a general inclination for an improvement in rates both to London and New York, and in view of the small amount of tonnage available for some little time to come an advance has been made at the quotations given below. Locally there has been very little cargo offering homewards, but vessels on the berth, with the assistance of shipments from Hankow and the Northern ports, have had no difficulty in securing all the cargo they reduire. From Wuhn to Whampon. -Demand for tonnage has entirely ceased and business in this direction is at a standstill From Nagasaki to Shanghal.-There, are enquiries at advanced rates for suitable vessels but we have not heard of any settlements. For London, via usual ports of call and Sues Canal:-The P. & O. S. N. Co. extra boat Brindisk leaves on the 14th instant and the O. S. S. Co. Palinurus will follow on the 16th most probably, via Foochow; both steamers having secured good cargoes; the C. S. M. S. N. Co. steamship. Pakling and Ben Line steamship Benlarie are due shortly from Japan and will meet with quick despatch. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal :- The steamship Pathan sailed yesterday and the berth was the latter has filled her requirements already and 40s. for braid and 50s, for tea. The steamship Abyssinia is due from Japan on the day of the rates named below. Vid the Capet-The Canara. is, the only yearel on the berth, and in spite of the low rates that have been ruling for steamers has succeeded in collecting together a very large quantity of cargo. The following are the steamers from Hankow that have passed Woosung with

FOR LONDON. Steamer. ... Passed Woosung Moyuka ... 0.20 p.m. 28th May 4.100 tons. £4 Telamon.. 10.30 a.m. 1st June 3,600 n £2.5 Benleds ... 4 30 p.m. 8th June 3,900 " £2.5. LAPBRED ROY

Orel..... 8 p.m. 7th June 5,400 m. Departure for London via usual ports of call and tion of the Water-rates, (about two per cent, of Sucz Canal :- The O. S. S. Co. Lasries, via the total revenue) to sanitary works, the Board Admiralty. The information was given us by. The quotations are:-Nagasaki to Shanghal, O. S. S. Co. 40s, per ton for tes 33s, 6d., for general cargo through to New York 450. for tea

A RECENT traveller in Hunan, a foreigner, mentions an incident which, says the N.-C. Dally News, is characteristic of the ways of Chinese officialism. On landing at a certain town he and his companion, both first-rate Chinese scholars, found some men busily engaged in posting up placards inciting the people to "Kill i the foreign devils !" They went to the Magis. trate's Yamin and complained. The Magistrate received them most politely, and said that their story was impossible and then at their request sent for the police of the quarter in which the placards were being posted. When they arrived, they turned out to be very men who were posting | such that it would be unfair to enforce

AN Austrian prospector named J. Geyer was brought into the Bangkok Hospital on the 20th ultimo suffering from gun shot-wounds. This gentleman says the Bangkok Times, tells us that the names of the leaders of the Kolao Hul who when near Korat and travelling towards. had organised the riot at Wuhu: ""All the Bangkok he one morning went some 600 yards shead of his, attendants and on the road encountered two men, one of whom was armed with a gun. Mr. Goyer cannot speak Slamese. but he is of the opinion that, by the signs made, the men were telling him to deliver, or die. The armed man did not "draw a bead on him," as is generally the case with these "sticking up" jobs, but stood quite close with his gun at the trail. Mr. Gever with one hand snatched at the barrel whilst the other hand went for the neck of the supposed robber and, both men struggling, the gun exploded and landed a charge of No. 5 shot in various and before to-div. The question was a large one. divers parts of Mr. Geyer's body. Mr. Geyer On the whole he approved of the suggestions says that the two, men then proceeded to take made, but would not like on the spur of the decamped. We understand that the matter is being investigated by the authorities.

THE nerves of the Shanghallanders are evidently being kept at a pretty high point of tension over the events that are occurring in the Yangisze valley, for we learn that arrangements have been made by Capt. McEuen, Superintendent of Police, by means of which courier communication will be kept with Feng-wan-shan, where trouble anticipated. On the afternoon of the 10th, however, a messenger arrived from the French Mission station which is situated midway between Shanghai and the Hills and reported that all was quiet there, but a constant look-out is being kept from the high Observatory Tower at Sicawel from which the church on the Hills is quite visible, as it also is from the Fire Tower at the Central Police Station in clear weather. Drills for all branches of the Volunteer service are to be held in the compound of the Central Police Station every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 6 p.m., until further notice. Now's the day, and now's the hour for those martial looking "Death-or-glory boys who form our local volunteer corps, to distinguish tried to induce a third to join their guild themselves by offering their services for the Northern campaign. All the world knows that they are brave, for don't they fire their guns off on each succeeding 24th of May, and on as many other, occasions as, they are allowed.? And they would only go away and lose themselves and stray along the banks of the great Yangtsze Six other men were arrested by Inspector they would create such a reign of terror in the turbulent native breast that disturbances would soon be a thing of the past in that much troubled quarter-and wouldn't it be a riddance for Hongkong, too

> THE SANITARY BOARD ELEC-TIONS.

> > RETURN OF THE OLD MEMBERS.

The second of the triennial elections of unofficial members to the Sanitary Board was held on the 17th inst, in the City Hall, There were three candidates for the two vacancies; the ex-members-Mr. J. D. Humphreys and Mr. J. Francis, Q.C.-and Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, The latter was first, in the field, with an address mingling eloquence and bad gram The others issued brief manifestoes a few days ago, and Mr. Humphreys followed that up to-day with cleven dollars worth expresses, soliciting the suffrages of the many headed, and a host of ambulatory ricksha bearing placards to the same effect. slackness of business, the mall having gone at noon, enabled a considerable number to attend in St. Andrew's Hall in good time. large proportion of the 470 voters on the list being present. Mr. Bruce Shepherd, Acting Registrar, invited nominations, and the following were handed in-Mr. J. D. Humphreys, proposed b Mr. T. Arnold, seconded by Mr. J. H. Cox: Mi J. J. Francis, proposed by Mr. E. Mackintosh. seconded by Mr. G. Sharp; Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, proposed by Mr. Michaelsen, seconded by Mr. E. Robinson.

Mr.Dennysproposed that the candidates should speak before the voting began. Mr. Shepherd-Very well, they can speak as long as they like so long as they don't interfere with the voting, but as it has to stop at six o'clock I would ask you to make it as short as

you can (laughter). wouldn't begin he would just take five minutes. which could be flushed, and he could see The other day a reporter from the Hongkong that typhoid had already been greatly Telegraph called on him to learn his sentiments | decreased. That was a great gain. Fevers immediately taken up by the Monmouthshire; on the matter of the Sanitary Board, and didn't quite report his meaning. For instance he said that before six years ago no one was in charge of the sanitary arrangements, while as a Francis had said about Dr. Ayres. He believed matter of fact Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon. was constantly supervising the thing, although he hadn't much power to his elbow. He really deserved great credit for what he did (Hear, hear) The Telleraph also published an account of the scheme for re-organising the Board, which, he said, was due to the dead-lock (which he con-'gratulated himself on having caused) between the Board and the Surveyor-General's department-they wouldn't blend. The Governor saw it in the papers, and ordered the Surveyor-General to come off. First blood to the Board. Then the Governor sent for Dr. Cantile and himself and asked them to point out any defects In the Board's erganisation, and suggest remeadoption of the elective principle, the appropria-Issuing their own Budget and Estimates, subject only to the approval of the Governor and the Secretary of State. Then the Surveyorliable to prosecution for any bad smells just as i he was nobody particular-(hear, hear)-as he (the speaker) had often suggested. He would have charge of the drains and must look after them. Then the new Board would control the water distribution, and look after the quarantine stations, which under the present anomalous system were under the Health Officer's charge. In order that the shipping interest might be

duly and properly sepresented it was suggested

PERORATION.

But if elected I would do all I can to make the Board the effective instrument for carrying out the sanitation of the Colony-not in the interests of the landlords and householders, but in the interests of the community, without disturbing existing rights or unduly troubling the landlords, and landowners (Hear hear.) There are many ways of carrying out sanitary legislation, as the rules can be carried out either according to their strict letter or their spirit; and it needs to be carefully considered whether circumstances are not strict letter. I think the Board is endeavoring to give as little troub's in carrying out the Sanitary laws as possible; sometimes they are inconvenient, but so far as I am concerned, if you again elect me, I shall endeavor to see that they are carried out in the same spirit as they have been in the past-effectively, for the general good of the colony, and with as little trouble and expense as possible to every householder in the

colony. (Applause.) Mr. Humphreys said he wished to make a few remarks in reference to a very important matter on which Mr. Francis had spoken-the result of the conference between that gentleman, Mr. Ede, and Dr. Cantile. Except for a few words in the Hongkong Telegraph, this was the first be had heard of it. In common with Mr. Francis, he believed he represented the popular yote and the views of the ratepayers, and he thought he ought to have known something about the conference away his valuables, but being alarmed by the moment to commit himself to the details of a cries which he raised and no doubt fearing the scheme which had never been before him. approach of other wayfarers, they suddenly (Hear, hear.) He certainly approved of the suggestion that the community of Hongkong should have a larger voice in the management of their own affairs—(applause)—and he most certainly thought that, perhaps jointly

with the rest of the community, or perhaps separately, the Chamber of Commerce should have a greater say in the Sanitary Board. The reason was that one most important matter, which he did not think was sufficiently considered, was the ships coming into the harbour possibly with very dangerous cases of small pox on board, or there might be a case of small pox on shore, and it got into the papers and was published in all parts of the world, so that it became known in al foreign countries. Hongkong depended greatly on its shipping interests, and he thought, and had always thought, that the merchants in the Colony should have some say in the amount of publicity that was given to isolated cases of contagious disease, which was liable to inflict an immense loss on the shipping interest in this Colony. They must have publicity. They did not want the Sanitary Board to discuss in hole and corner manner. But he did think that its members themselves should use a wise discretion in sometimes holding their tongues. (Applause.) Some people found it very difficult to speak. That was his own case-(laughter)-but there was one very valuable attainment-to/hold one's tongue sometimes. He thought in the interests of this colony would be often wise if the Board held their tongues. He did not see why, if a single case of small-pox was to be put in quarantine. all the world should know, and he would not publish it. They were all interested in the prosperity of the colony, and the less they interfered with the port's reputation in all parts of the world by their regulations the better. (Cheers.) As to the Chamber of Commerce, he was in accordance with Mr. Francis, though perhaps in a little different sense. He would like to see the merchants represented on the Sanitary Board, though whether a member

should have a separate seat on the Board or not be would not like to say; but he thought they should be largely represented in some way or other. (Cheers.) The members of the Board at present were perhaps a little bit too professional-(laughter) - and a little more of the business element might be an advantage. Business men before they got up to speak would think whether the results of what they said would be to the interests of the Colony, and a business man might often think it more to the advantage of the Colony to hold his tongue. This was all ho could say of Mr. Francis' scheme, as it was quite new to him. And now about the past. The Board had been in office three years, and the people would wish to know if they had done anything. He thought the Board- and he should be sorry to take any special credit to bimself or the other ratepayers' member, Mr. Francis-had worked in the interests of the colony. He must say the official members had done as good work as Mr. Francis or himself. and the two unofficials appointed by the Government (Mr. Ede and Dr. Cantile) had also done good service, and though the Board might not have done all that was expected of it still it had done a great deal. In the first place there had been a wonderful change made in the system of advantage of the colony, and he thought the change a wise one. Of course it involved expense to the householders. but as a householder bimself he did not object to that expense, for it meant that in a very few years they would do away with typhoid in the colony. Instead of having a small quantity of sewage running into large drains not adapted to Mr. Francis said that as the other candidates | it. the sewage would now run into smaller drains would always occur now and then, but typhold was a thing they could stop, and were stopping. He would like to give corroboration to what Mr. that during the time that Dr. Ayres had looked after the sanitary condition of the colony he gave as much thought and care as possible to it, wit a result which, though it was not publicly acknowledged, had a most beneficial influence in the colony. He had had many conversations with Dr. Ayres and found him always anxious to get every sanitary duestion properly discussed, and some tangible good to result from the discussion. (Cheers.) It was for the voters to say whether approved of the conduct of the Board in the past, and whether they approved of their old members-(applause)-but if they thought either Mr. Francis or himself had failed in his duty, all they had to do was dies. They did so, and the Governor, and to vote against them and for the other man. Mr. Administrator Fleming, But if they thought they had done fairly, If they had sufficient confidence in them to send them on the Board again, he thought Mr. Francis

as much as himself would appreciate the honour. But If they had not their confidence, the ratepayers must vote against them. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Francis just rose to explain that Mr. Humphreys couldn't expect to be consulted about the re-organisation scheme-it was a private matter between the Governor and Dr. Cantlle and himself. Mr. Shelton Hooper then spoke. He said he

hadn't been in Hongkong as long as the other candidates, but since he had been here his work, had been such as to necessitate his putting his nose into every hole and corner-(laughter)and very dirty he found them. (Renewed. showed, that somebody had confidence in him, and he really felt sure he could be of use if he

160,000 Chinese a vote or something. Then't he would insist on the Board having control of all the money. Apropos of nothing, he continued, here the rates were 13 per cent, on the gross annual value of property, and at home they were

20, but then that was on the net value, so really they only came to 18 per cent. In conclusion he asked them to support him on the strength of what they know of him. assuring them that their confidence would not be

Mr. Legge-Can I cross-examine any candidate. Mr. Registrar ? (laughter). Mr. Shepherd-I think not (Renewed laughter)

Mr. Legge sat down for a moment, and then rose with :- Why? I am entitled to vote. Mr. Shepheni-We'l, if you'll come along shall be very glad to record it. (laughter).

The ballot was then taken, and at alx o'clock the Registrar announced the results as follows:-

D. Humphreys.....217 A. S. Hooper..... 77 At the last election the figures were :--1. D Humphreys..... 71 J. Francis ...... 55 R. K. Leigh ..... 43 A. McConschie......

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION. OPPOSES THE INCREASED BILL FOR THE

· MILITARY HERE. The following is some correspondence between the Hon, J. J. Keswick and the China Association, which Mr. Keswick did not forward to us

for publication :-\_(TELEGRAM.). Hongkong, 14th April, 1891. Unofficial members of Council protest against increased military grant in consequence of increased garrison promised not sent. Singapore, Ceylon invite take action jointly; our position not the same as theirs, but we have agreed act together as much as possible.

> THE CHINA ASSOCIATION .: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.,

23rd April, 1891. SIR,-Your telegram of the 14th inst. requesting the support of this Association to the protest of the Colony against the exaction of an additional military contribution notwithstanding that the garrison has not been increased and suggesting co-operation with Ceylon and Singapore. has been laid before the Committee, and it was decided to address the Colonial Office on the

The Committees of the Ceylon and Straits ing on behalf of the Colony, feels constrained to Associations have been communicated with as combat. The revenue of the island is not at presuggested. Common ground of action might sent an expanding one; and it is evidently felt probably be found in protesting against the that the exaction of so large a sum, in defiance dictatorial imposition of subsidies and legislative of protest, implies the possibility of further measures without regard to opinion in the demands, at the caprice of the Treasury, which Colonies, and in contending that a large propos- would gravely embarrass the colonial finances. tion of the interests to be defended are Imperial There is no privilege of which the colonies are if it is desired to protest against the principle, of | more | lealous than that of self-taxation, And ulterior responsibility which the Government | though it is admitted that the Government may seems disposed to assert. Your telegram does wisely reserve to itself, in respect to Crown not, however, seem to go, for the present, beyond, | colonies, a right of dictation which would be inthe question of exacting the increased grant; admissible elsewhere, grave discontent would although there has been no increase of garrison; occrtainly be excited by any evidence of a tenand this Association will support that protest. holding itself ready to consider any further steps that the colony may think desirable,-I am, Sir, of the Colonial Councils; yours obediently.

R. G. GUNDRY. Hon, Sec., China Association. J. Keswick Esq., Hongkong.

> CHINA ASSOCIATION 121, Leadenhall Street 19th May, 1891.

April, I have the honour to enclose copy of, a reaching harm, but has directly reduced the protest, which has been addressed by, this available numbers and efficiency of the garrisons Association to the Colonial Office against the liwhich those colonies are now called upon to exaction of the increased contribution for the labelet in increasing, past year in the absence of the promised increase to the garrison.

taken to protest also, on principle, against the tendency shown to exact subsidies and impose legislation against the vote and advice of the unofficial members of the Legislation Council and to affirm the inability of the Colony, to support any further increase to the present contribution.- I have the honour to be yours

R. G. GUNDRY,

v. J. Keswick, Esq.

CHIMA ABSOCIATION, 122, Lesdenhall Street. 13th May, 18or.

My LORD,-A telegram has been received from Hongkong, inviting the concurrence of this Association in a protest which has been formulated by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council against the exaction of an increased subsidy notwithstanding that the addltion to the garrison on which the demand was originally grounded has not yet been made.

When it was resolved some years ago, it pursuance of the recommendations of Lord Carnaryon's Committee, to strengthen the defence of certain important coaling stations, the principle was laid down by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons (in July, 1884) and endorsed by Lord Derby (in a despatch bearing the same date) that the Straits Settlements and Hongkon should bear the cost of the necessary works. H. M. Government contributing the armament and I need not recall to your Lordship's memory the cordial appreciation which was soon after expressed of the promptitude with which those works were undertaken. Hongkong has expended £120,000 upon the new forts; and though some annum should be doubled, as a subsidy towards:

He would have at least 10,000 Europeans its very existence in this capacity depends on its given suffrages, members of the Legislative being a free port. It has a population of only Council down to the lowest and most degraded, about 200,000, the great majority of whom are clerk in any Bank. He would also give the Chinese labourers. Its resources are, therefore, rigidly limited; and the very fact that your Lordship has, in requiring payment of the ine creased grant, ordered the stoppage of various: much needed public works, indicates an apprehension on your Lordship's part that the limit of taxation has been nearly reached.

-This Association is aware that the contribution demanded represents still only a fourth of the cost of the gardion; but it is submitted that this interprised fully equals the relative importance of local and Imperial interests. For Hongkong is not only a commercial entrepôt: it is an important coaling station and base of operations for our fleet, which find there dockyard and other accommodation. .. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that it were effaced as a place of residence and of trade, H.M. Government would still have to fortify and garrison it, for Imperial purposes, as a strategic centre from which to extend protection, in case of need, to dur trade with China and Japan.

It must be remembered, further, that a large proportion of the commerce with apparently converges upon Hongkong is a passing trade. Hongkong, like Singspore, is one of the stations upon our maritime highway to the East. Unlike Singapore, it has been unwilling to hamper absolute freedom of the trade by the collection even of statistics of the value of cargoes entering and leaving its harbour ; but i will be sufficient to point out that the occan steamers which contribute to swell the aggregate of its tonnago are on their way to and from Shanghai and Japan, and leave or take in at Hongkong, as the case may be, only so much of their cargoes and may be destined for, or derived from, the region—that is the Southern provinces of China and in a certain degree Cochin-China, Siam, and Manila-for which Hongkong is a commercial centre. It is in respect of this share only that Hongkong can be held directly inter rested. The ships themselves and the cargoes they carry past constitute, so far as Hongkone is concerned, an Imperial interest for the protect tion of which the colony cannot be reasonably held responsible. Mr. Caldwell indeed accepted in 1866, in a despatch having reference to Singapore, a principle, which must be held equally applicable, to Hongkong-that "the Strait could not be called upon to incur any charge

that might be required for troops stationed there

for Imperial purposes." There has been, however no desire in Hongkong to look at this question in a narrow or niggardly spirit. The truth, is recognised that a great incidental benefit is derived by the Colony from the safety afforded by Imperial protection and it has shown, willingness to contribute, to the extent of its means, towards the increased measure of protection which H.M. Government has decided to afford. The exaction, however, of an increased contribution for which ne additional equivalent has been given, implies a different principle which this Association, speakdency to carry that power to the point of exact-

As an illustrative instance of the mistakes that may be inade; when colonial opinion is overriddens this Association would venture to adduce m'case not altogether inapposite to the present discussionas The suppression of the Contagious Distance Acts at Hongkong and Singapore, in defianceri of the unanimous opinion, of the polonists and of their representatives, and it is believed paiso of the official members of the SIR,—In pursuance of my letter of the agrd | Liegislative: Councils, har not only caused far-

ling contributions without, or against, the assent

Inced hardly apologise for entering at some length upon these various, aspects of a question The opportunity has, you will observe, been which is being discussed with some carnesiness in Hongkongs for it is on these general grounds, as well as from sympathy, in the feeling of the incolony that the exaction of the additional grant i for the past year would constitute a breach of an implied understanding, that this Association would urge upon H.M. Government the desirability of foregoing the claim until the additional troops have actually arrived. In reliance that It will be admitted to be the utmost the Colony can be fairly asked to tay, the full sum of 240,000 will, it is believed, then be readily contributed.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

tinose liveres of the Alyred Dent. hospa Vice-Chairman of the China Association. To the Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G. H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonles.

THE VICEROY OF NANKING ON THE WAR PATH.

The following Proclamation has been issued

by the Manking Viceroy :-Knowing that an illegal association called the Kolso Society is in existence, and that its leaders

have seals to show their rank, and its ordinary members, tiekets, bearing a stamp showing the holders belong to the brotherhood, and knowing further that the object of this society is the perpetration of all sorts of violence and crimes for which death would be too lenient a punish. ment. I have sent secret orders to all the officials under my jurisdiction to approhend all persons suspected of belonging to this Kolso Society, and when any such are caught they will be tried by the local officials, and, surprise was felt at the supplementary demand, I if found guilty, decapitated at once. This law, that its former contribution of £20,000 per which is a severe one, was in force in former times when other societies were causing trouble the cost of the increased garrison, that vote also in the country, but I, the Viceroy, not wishing was loyally passed in reliance on the promise to be unduly severe with you, now make the folby which it was accompanied that an additional, Lowing proposition. As the Kolso Society consists But it is otherwise with the demand which has | who joined the body voluntarily and with a full now been made, that the additional £20,000, knowledge of their ends and aims, and members should be paid for last year, although no addition who became members either through poverty or to the garrison has yet been made. That demand financial embarrasaments, and those who were is considered in the colony to be unjust, and this forced to join through fear of being molested Association cannot but sympathise with the by their enemies; therefore, to you who feeling. Not only does it involve a departure belong to the society to gain some kind of from what was held, on one side at least, to be benefit, and who are in reality ignorant of its a distinct understanding; but it seems to involve the assertion of a principle which the colony men mentioned hambly, voluntary ones, will be views with grave apprehension.

The situation of Hongkong and the nature and the other text of its resources cannot be too clearly pentions and promise to become honest clizens, extent of its resources cannot be too clearly pentions and promise to become honest clizens, stated in considering its liability, for military but their tickets of membership and tell their contribution. It is not the centre of a great chief this they rendume all connection with the territory, from which it can draw revenue and society will be forgiven. And further, if those wealth and which it is concerned to protect.

If a rocky island, originally stude and insanitary, who their leader is and if with information is a rocky island, originally sude and insanitary, who, they leader is, and il buch information and no really lest sure no touch be of use if no got on the Board. The first thing he would go which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct; they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct, they will be highly rewarded. All which has been made liabitable at great cost and prove correct, they will be highly rewarded. All prove on the liabitable at great cost and prove correct, and they will be highly rewarded

THE SHARE SHORT-SELLING BILL.

. A special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon (18th inst.), for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the Ordinance to amend the law in respect to the sale of shares in local joint-stock Companies, which was introduced by the Hon. J. J. Keswick before the Legislative Council last year, and which will be read a second time tomorrow. A private meeting of the Committee had previously been held. There was a fair attendance, some forty members being present.

.Chamber, presided. He said that his mind and those of the Committee were open to receive suggestions ore and con, and he would only one whit from what it was some years ago; the bought and sold, what were they formed for from them, although this time they seemed to have taken the fever rather badly. if the Government were to legislate for the stoppage of speculation-care must be taken that it was not done in a way that would hurt the true commerce of the Colony. There must be many bona fide transactions in shares occurring every day, to attempt to regulate which by law seemed to him to be travelling outside the scope of what was required. He would suggest that if it was sought to curb what were called "time bargains" probably a less drastic measure would do it, that was to say in every sale of shares the transfer that bore the actual number of the scrip, whether for delivery at once or at a certain time, should be stamped certain scale, whilst those which bore no such numbers should be taxed on a higher scale— the colony would thus be benefited and probably a check to some extent would be placed on what were called gambling transactions (applause). He then invited discussion.

After a pause. Mr. Francis asked that those who had asked for the convention of the meeting should take the initiative. pose of discussing the measure he would say a number of the shares which he possessed. most of the arguments that would be advanced I man might not possess them himself, as the Bil comments he would noint out that not believe that the geniune and legitimate business of the Colony had been in any way interfered with by the undue that might be only an oversight which could be The argument that really had most weight was that the measure was likely, in its application. the community—the brokers, among whom he was pleased to count many friends. That was a very weighty argument, because he considered that any enactment likely to be that required very serious consideration. For were dealt with in the local market had that the most careful consideration and the unwise investment and bad management result fullest discussion should be afforded to the Bill. ing in failures of companies, and not in conassurance that what he purchased existed, and it until he had run the price down. on the strength of the wealth it possessed, as he could deliver all the shares named ance the police were expected to arrest any man | them up, and he had made his profit they found keeping a "bank," or putting down the same as if the Bill had not been passed. 7 in shares had none when he sold them. Vvery often; he never went so far as to table wrong, but if the Bill was going to do harm that when they found every other man in the case-without any visible reason; when they

deprecated the idea that he was desirous of action were dependent on honour, and fell through ladies were in the hands of the rowdies, they acting unfairly towards any section of the simply because a man had not the money to are all bruised more or less about the arms and

community. (Applause). Mr. Francis said that in the absence of other | this Orlinance. Nothing could stop the true speakers he would make a few remarks. He gambling spirit, which was the real cause of would not venture to rise now in the Chamber | most share transactions, Such Acts had been of Commerce in support of any particular view | passed in thereign of George II, but found utterly or any measure if he did not himself support | useless, and repealed in 1850 as they were that view, although he must appear to-morrow found to be no check to gambling, but only a in behalf of the Brokers' Association before the landrance to trade. Free trade in shares meant Legislative Council to speak on the second a free and unlimited market, open to every one, reading of the Bill. To prepare himself for that | The last speaker said he wished to have a he had studied the question, and had come to market open only to bona fide investors, but that the conclusion that the Bill bught not to be would be a terribly limited market, and would allowed to pass. When he first saw the Bill I seriously injute trade. If he athought this he thought it would be a most excellent thing, would in any way check the ruinous gainbling and was bound to do a great deal of good. | which had gone on in the last three years he Mr. E. Mackintosh, Chairman of the Nobedy could possibly deny that a great deal of would support it, whatever might be his promischief had been done during the last three | fessional duty as counsel for the Stockbrokers vers in consequence of the large amount of Association to-morrow, but he had satisfied gambling in shares and excessive share speculaexpress his deprecation of any interference, tion, and if by any possible means that gambling of the question that the Bill would not have any spirit could be checked, very great good would commercial operations in this colony. He be done not only to the Colony but to the thought the less they had of that the individualmembers of the community, Everyone better. (Hear hear). The Bill was founded would admit that. But that was not the question. on Lesman's Act, passed in England in 1866 to Thereal question was whether this bill would have stop the class of persons called "wreckers," who | that effect; and after carefully going into the depreciated bank stocks in order to create "runs." matter and looking at it on all sides, after most To his mind there was hardly any necessity for completely studying it, it seemed to him that such a Bill here, as only the shares of one Bank | this Bill would really effect no such reform, and were dealt in, and therefore the conditions were would in all probability though indirectly do not the same. The normal trade of the colony, great mischief to the colony, in interfering with as far as he could see, had not been depreciated free trade. These companies whose shares were present depreciation that everybody referred to What was the object of the Limited Companies appeared to arise solely from the mania that Acts? They were intended to enable large sums seemed to pervade the colony and most of money to be gathered together from very small purses, to be massed together for great enterprises. Under the old law partnerships only could be formed, and then if one man wished to separate from the rest the partnership had to be dissolved. One of the objects of the Companies Acts was to enable every man to transfer his shares in the open market at any time, and a great advantage of that was that each one of these people might get back his money out of the concern at any time be liked, and found a market for his shares whenever wanted to dispose of them. The existence of Hmited companies, and the dealings in company capital would not have been carried as far as i had been and would not have increased and gone on to this extent if any limit were to be placed on the sale and disposal of these shares. It seemed to him therefore that it would be inadvisable to place any limit on the free sale and disposal of shares. What was the nature of this Bill? Professedly, on the face of it, it was drafted to prevent the sale of shares which were not in the possession or not under the control of the seller, and it professed or endeavoured to carry out that object by saying that every contract for the transfer of shares, which must be in writing, must state the number of the shares sold; and it imposed a penalty and made it a Mr. Keswick said he had not intended to criminal offence to put any "false numbers" on the speak, but as he had been one of the number | document, though it did not define false numbers. who desired the meeting to be called for the pur- and did not say that the seller should insert the few words. He was already acquainted with i numbers might be perfectly correct and yet the against the measure, and, he need hardly say, he I did not make it a misdemeanour to insert the regarded the whole of them as being far from number of shares which existed though not in the With regard to the Chairman's possession of the seller. The only thing that portion of the Ordinance could do would be to prevent a man, if there were two thousand shares in the Bank, inserting the number 2,000. But gambling in shares, but he was satisfied that amended. Suppose that the Bill were passed the individual credit of a very large number of to-morrow, would it prevent the same happening persons had been seriously affected thereby. In the future which had happened in the past in Hongkong? The last speaker had referred to that, and said he could go into the street and to be very hash and unjust to a large section of point to numbers of persons who had suffered in pocket through share transactions. He (Mr. Francis) would point out in passing that a great deal of the losses referred to had been incurred not through the buying and selling of shares. hardly on any section of the community was one | but because many of the companies whose shares that reason he had been exceedingly anxious been started on a sound basis, and through There was a very general misunderstanding, sequence of gambling in shares. Who were the in the right direction." he thought, with regard to the intention of losers? Could any one of those present point the Bill. His intention with regard to it had to any gentleman who had lost his money by not by any means been to restrict legitimate short selling? If they would sun over the list of sales of shares; on the contrary it had been to their friends and acquaintances who had dabbled encourage as much as possible, all legitimate in shares, they would find that most of them had and bena fide enterprise, and he was satisfied lost not by selling short, but by buying for the that he was not mistaken in saying that if the Bill rise. To take an illustration given by the last became law it would not seriously restrict share- speaker, suppose some wealthy individual or business. At the present time, he considered, il wealthy company set to work to rig the market. the Bill became law it would give the buyer an! What did he do first? It was useless to operate would give the seller an assurance—a ground started buying shares—say five thousand, for supposing, at any rate-that the buyer! or twenty thousand-he bought all the shares would take up the shares on due date. He he could lay his hands on. But he did not buy did not know of any points that needed to be on time, he bought for cash. Then it might dealt with-of course if he were asked to go I take him an extra half hour's work in the day, through the history of the past three years, as or he might have to engage an extra clerk at regarded operations in shares, he would not have about \$40 a month, for the sale of those shares. very great difficulty in showing that the present | Taking the some illustration, say he had got dead-lock in affairs was more or less attributable | three thousand shares. He sold as long as he to what could not but be regarded as a system | could find buyers at a good price-say; he sold of gambling which was not justifiable on two thousand—at very advantageous prices, any moral grounds whatever. (Applause), taking on an extra clerk to make out these It was all very well to say that those contracts, to put in the actual numbers of the persons who lost their money through buying shares in each. He had got the shares, foolishly, whatever their means might be, must and every one of these contracts was look to themselves, and that the law should not | perfectly "correct. These were the identical interfere for their protection; there was such a shares mentioned by their numbers, and the thing known as playing with loaded dice, and I moment he had sold them the buyer had them he considered that a man who was able to under his control and they pass if there is a little operate from the fact that he had abundant excitement to fifty or a hundred different people means gambled in the same way. For instance In a day. If that could be checked it might do supposing that a number of men associated for some good. But this man, having sold some of . the purpose of buying shares, "bulling" the his shares very well, employed the rest to bear market, in fact-and in due time depreciated the the market, and sold small numbers, twenty or stock until they got into their clutches persons so at a time till he lowered the market, and who could not resist the temptation to operate than he set to work to buy again. He had that combination, he considered, were playing no difficulty in completing the contracts, and with loaded dice. Under the Gambling Ordin I them to those who were willing to take their money sgainst it. But an operator certainly was a great deal easier to sell and make contracts for transfers without putting any numbers in, but he could ruin every young man his money, even. All that was contrary to in the Colony precisely the same as he did before commercial morality; it was bad, whether that I the passing of the Act. Now, what was the Bill passed or not, and it had done an immense ordinary and natural remedy against bulling? throwing showers of sticks and stones, and The Bill was going to stop bearing, to wrecking everything in their progress to the and used for medical purposes. This cry being stop rales of shares unless a man had them. uprer part of the house. By some means or taken up by a huge mob, which had congregated he did not want it to pass ; he wished it to What was it did the mischief ! It was other, whether accidental of intentional is not outside, the riot at once began. Mr. Argent was be fully discussed; but it was commonsense raising the prices that did the harm. It was the known, a lamp was overturned and in an the only gentleman belonging to the mission reaction against artificial rises that did the harm. the street rulned—he was not over-stating New, he asked them to express disapproval of first demonstration, the house was in flames, the on their duties in outlying stations. He was this bill, not because the idea was wrong, for it found every man dispirited, the system must be was very good; but would that make an lota of the first alarm, all unsultably clad as they bent on mischief, and one man in such a struggle bad from beginning to end. Of course if he were difference? The other speakers had noted just eaked if he expected the Bill to put at end to all the point he wanted. A company could sell such operations he must admit that he did not squally well "whether" they had to insert the but it would tend very much to limit them-li numbers in the contracts or not. as it would would make the "time-sellers" who depreciated 'hold the shares. It was suggested that the market hesitate. Mr.: Whitehead, in his the buyer of the shares would now letter on the subject (published in last | have a certain guarantee. Yes, but would the night's issue) said that they might as buyer be any more able to buy because he well stop operations in exchange, by law, signed a contract for shares numbered or unnum-"The difference between gambling in exchange bered?" It would not any the more enable him and in shares that a man did not possess was to meet his liabilities. Another point in the that a man who could sell bills of exchange for | bill was that it did not prohibit tendering, in delivery six months late could shew the fulfilment of a contract, shares different from justification for doing so that he had credit those named in the contract. Those were the o otherwise he could not do it. A man who had i strongest arguments against this Bill . It nothing in his pocket in the way of shares, and I would not prevent the same evils continuing.

pay. But it would be precisely the same under himself after the most complete investigation of the eff of it was intended to have. He therefor moved "That this Chamber, disapproves 'of the Bill in its present form, being of opinion that It will effect no useful purpose." (Cheers.)

Mr. Granville Sharp, in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech, said that any effectual attempt to put an end to gambling would be impossible, but there was a great difference between offering facilities for it and doing what, to the best of their intelligence, was calculated to diminish it. Mr. Francis had referred to the great advantage of limited liability Companies, as affording an opening for small investors. But who had any money in Hongkong and didn't know where to place it? (laughter). The Hongkong and Shanghal Bank's rate of interest quite good enough—he only he had invested there years ago, he would iave been a millionaire now (renewed laughter). Mr. Francis said they had not lost their money by share transactions, but by the failure of Companies. Why did they fail? Because they were got up in the gambling mania, for gambling purposes. He had seen Bank shares in Bombay depressed 20 to 30 per cent, in one hour, but that would be impossible here, if this Bill were passed. Mr. Whitehead said mistrust obtained in Hongkong, but why was that? It was partly because of the failures in other parts of the world, but, he thought, mainly due to the fact that the whole community during the last three years had been greatly bent on getting money that they had never carned (Hear bear.) It was not the small \$100 a month clerks who were to blame -it was the men with thousands. For himself, he long ago decided that land cultivation was the only proper employment for capital (Laughter). He slucerely sympathised with the brokering community-many of whom had shaken off the shackles of even our most important local institutions in order to ornament Oucen's Road. It was said that the Bill was in advance of the times, but perjurers and others also complained of the same thing. If one tenth part of the energy that had been displayed in share business during the past year had been devoted to the study of some manufacturing or trading projects how much better it would have been for the Colony. Where was the profit in all those men being occupied day after day in studying the stock list? Francis had complained that if the Bill passed the area for investors would be very limited, but who profited at present, except the brokers? He had seen the beginning of the mania for speculation. Forty-seven years ago the bank he was in butst up through it; the second bank he entered followed suit, and the third. which he was manager, was utterly destroyed by it. (Laughter). The Bill would give confidence to legitimate investors. ad never bought a single Bank share —he wished he had—but he had known a single broker clear \$750 in brokerage alone in an houror two, doing so, It was to be hoped that the Bill would pass; the gambling spirit of the last three years had done more harm to Hongkong than anything he had experienced. (Hear, hear). He proposed as an amendment to Mr. Francis' proposition-" That the Chamber of Commerce views the proposed legislation of the Hon. J. J. Keswick as a step

Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon seconded Mr. Francis'

the Sherebrokers' Association also voting as members of the Chamber, but without success. Mr. Belillos seconded the amendment, which was then put, and negatived, by 17 votes to 10. The proposition was then carried, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ATROCITIES AT WUSUEB

Incidents of the Riot.

The Tahsing, Captain Cain, a vessel which in the present troubles has carned a very enviable reputation for herself, arrived here this morning (11th inst.), with details of the tragedy at Wusueb. The story the three unfortunate ladies told is a very sad one. They were alone at the mission house when the affair began; Mrs. Boden's husband was away working somewhere in the interior on the other side of the river, and Mr. Protheroe was also absent. Mrs. Warren was merely on a visit to Wusuch, her home being at a station about 100 miles above Hankow, where her husband was at the time. The three ladies appear to have been in Mrs. Boden's quarters together at the time of the outbreak. It was about 7 o'clock on Friday evening; the children seemingly were being put to bed, and the ladies lying about in the cool evening air in wrappers, or such light clothing, when without any previous warning a great uproar arose in the street, and shortly after the door was battered down, the crowd susbing in like a torrent Kerwick said he keped the discussion wealed probably brony mouth two or lates failures

lead to a better understanding of the Bill, and to take up or pay for shares. These trans. Ins the time had been during which the three bedy, though Mrs. Warren is the only one that can be said to be seriously hurt. She has a very severe cut on the top of her head, a nasty black eye and her shoulders and arms are all a mass of bruises and contusions. Great credit is due to the Erh-fu for his humane and resolute conduct on this occasion. He took and sheltered the refugees in his Yamen where they had the happiness of being re-united to some of their children who had been missing during the progress of the whole riot; the little ones had been taken by the servants and some native Christians at the Eth-fu's Yamen. But here too the poor ladies learned of the horrible murder of Messrs Argent and Green, of which they were told by Mr. Argent's boy who saw his master killed. This bay it was too, who a little while after conveyed the appeal for help from the relugees to Captain Cain, an interesting document which we have in our possession. and which we append. It is written in pencil on a long, narrow strip of ordinary coarse brown wrapping paper, and reads :--

To Captain "Tehsing." A riot here, bouse burnt, please stop, In Eifu's Yamen please send note and men to protect us Mrs. Boden, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Protheroe and 4 children.

When Mrs. Boden's house, which is the only one burned (though a florr in one of the Woma of Mr. Protheroe's house is also destroyed through the savages piling up all the books and the floor and lighting the mass) took fire, a block of wood or stone. The jaw was Mr. Argent, it is said, was waiting at McBaln's | broken and the face terribly cut"and backed. | Ping-see and a handful of Christian servants. to go to Hankow, but he went up immediately on the foot. 'Mr. Green, who had evidently to the burning house, whither he was followed shortly after by Mr. Green. The reverend gentleman was the first attacked. He was knocked down by a stone, and Mr. Green went to his assistance only to be set upon in turn, He then took to flight, but was overtaken near an official's residence about 400 yard off and again attacked. Some of the Chinese in the crowd endeavoured to save him from a similar fate to that which befell the unfortunate Mr. Argent, whose brains had quickly been battered out, by telling the more violent of the ruffians that Mr. Green was not a missionary but belonged to the Customs. Their efforts were in vain though, for in a few seconds, in spite of his desperate resistance, poor Green's life-blood was pouring out through fifty wounds. the Tehsing came up to Wusueh, the Customs Weivuen came on boardimmediately, and Capt Cain asked him for permission to go ashore and find the ladies, but this was refused, the Welvuen saying, perhaps with truth, that no Foreigners could go ashore with safety. The Welyuen then went at Captain Cain's request to look for the bodies of the murdered men, but returned unsuccessful to the steamer in a little while, saying there were 500 frantic rebels about the place where the murders occurred and he could not approach it. Captain Cain sent a note by the Customs sampan up to the three ladies at the Erh-fu's Yamen, which is a short distance from the landing-place and had the satisfaction; thing of the kind, and was in consequence again of seeing the whole party coming down shortly | treated to a little personal violence, and he had after, in chairs, escorted by the official. were all in a state of great prostration, partially clad, bruised and hustled about, and one of them severely wounded, so that their accounts of the whole business could not be expected to be very clear; some of the children had hardly any clothes on them, the servants having been in the act of putting them to bed when the riot commenced, and their appearance on coming aboard the steamer is described as being truly pitiable, their naked limbs (the eldest of them it must be remembered, being only five years old), covered with mud, and their little faces with tears of real terror. Captain Cain and his officers did everything possible to promote the comfort and revive the spirits of the refugees. When the ladies came round a little they told from the three war-ships last night when the which they had passed, and also the murder of Mr. Argent, of which Captain Cain had hitherto been ignorant. Captain Cain made another effort to recover the bodies, asking Mr. Argent's boy, who had come on board with the appeal from the ladies, to go and find the body of his master; but the boy Mr. H. W. Dick objected to the committee of refused, saying he was afraid. There was an invalid gentleman named Fortune, living in a bungalow on the opposite side of the river. whom Captain Cain and the ladies requested to come on board the Tshihing. Mr. Fortune saw the wisdom and kindness of the offer accepted it. and on his arrival the vessel proceeded with the party to Hankow, Captain Cain stopping at all the stations on the way up and warning the missignaries of their peril. There is not a Foreigner now left at Wusuch, and it is believed the Watson and Cooper families, of Kwangchi, are making their way in safety to Klukiang, though no news of their arrival there is yet to hand. On the downward run the Takshing found all quiet but gloomy at the different ports. At Kluklang however were many symptoms of a smouldering fire. The presence of three Foreign men-of-war however, and the lines of troops camped along the Bund, under the command of the Taotal served effectually to keep in check any expected outbreak. Among the men-of-war in port was the Palos which had been unsuccessful in the quest for the bodies of Mr. Green and Mr. Argent but they were recovered on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and sent to Hankow in a steam launch: where a great public funeral was accorded the unfortunate victims. The Ittis and Inconstant were also at Kinklang, the latter close inside Mesers. Butterfield & Swire's hulk, her mizzen tonmast down, machine guns mounted in the fore and missen tops and turned on the town. and everything ready for a pitched battle at a moment's notice. The Vibirs is at Hankow. having been unsuccessful is her attempt to

> ANOTHER ACCOUNT. : (From a Correspondent.)

Kinking, Monday Evening. The terrible events at Wusueh on Friday last originated by a Chinaman going home from Kwang-chi with four Native children and saying that they were sent to Kluklang to be cut incredibly short time after the crowd made their | then in the place, the other men being all away unhappy occupants having fled for their lives on | surrounded by thousands of infuriated fanatics, were for any exposure, and taken refuge in the could not last long. Mr. Green, the only Foreign stable. Even here they were not safe for they Customs Officer in the place, hearing of the riot. were discovered, and hunted again by the rioters : | bravely went to the missionary's assistance, but they outstripped the crowd along the streets | even two men could not do much against such however, and espying a small reed but near overwhelming odds. The details of this desperthe siver, again sought a haven from their ate attack and still worse hopeless defence will sometime until they were again discovered, and who could be relied upon to give a correct or dragged out. One of the rullans selzed Mrs. truthful narrative perished. The crowd, armed Wusuch, and their probable bearing on fleet should be pleasantly cruising around Japan Warren by the arms and shaking her with all sorts of improvised weapons, pikes, roughly demanded where their husbands swords, stricks and stones made short work of were: Mrs. Warren though badly knocked them. Mr. Argent, who fell first, was murdered and hustled about kept her wits wonderfully at the entrance to the little chapel, wherein his movement which is now sgitating the entire under the trying circumstances and answered labours had laio, while Mr. Green, probably valley of the Yangteze. "It clearly shows that pleasantly but uselessly in the placed waters of that the men were all away. The crowd were after the other's death, and seeing the hopeless- part of the programme of the vast organization Dat Nippon. If no change takes place in the about to proceed to further roughness when ness of the situation, gallantly endeavoured to of the Kolao-hwel is to kill Foreigners, and not. -nothing to buy them with, could get some one as before, though it was greatly desirable luckly the Eth-in arrived in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the seething mobile in the nick of fight his way back through the nick of fight his way back t to buy them for blu .- In conclusion My to prevent the blood, That he made a the hope of embarrassing the Peking Government, very strong representations on the subject by bes was children they had will them! "Phot despoint effort to made the Castonia Station is They not the marder of Menter I tolegraphic and the contract of the marder of Menter I tolegraphic and the contract of the contract

evident from the marks of the struggle upon his hands -- he had only his bare fists to depend upon-and the number of wounds and cause a thrill of indignation that such he acceived before he fell beaten and outrages can apparently be committed with imhelpless amongst his barbarous and brutal enemies, four or five hundred yards from where Mr. Argent already lay recking in his blood; Meanwhile the head Chinese official at the Custom House had gone to the missionary dwelling-houses and there found Mrs. Bowden. Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Protheroe, with four little children, expecting in terror every moment to be murdered. But this official, who deserves great credit, managed after great difficulty and danger to get them to his yamen, where they remained in comparative safety, but in the most awful state of distress and suspense, till the next merning, when the welcome sight of the Tehring raised their hopes, and they were conveyed on board by devious ways and through back streets for fear of another attack, the official excerting them to the jetty. The chapel was completely losted, while Mr. Bowden's home is entirely burnt and Mr. Prothero's also partially destroyed.

The Palos, which left here for Wusuch, Imme-

distely on her arrival from Shanghal, has now

returned and reports the result of the inquest upon the bodies of the two English victims of the Chinese rebels to have been "murdered by a riotous mob." seven of whom are now under arrest in chains at Wusneh, along with the miscreant who brought the children into the place. ard so caused the outbreak. The Wusuch officials are in a state of great excitement and abject terror over the affair. Mr. Argent was evidently killed by a blow on papers they could find in the middle of the back of the head, evidently inflicted with while he also had received a serious wound died hard, was shockingly mutilated, having been literally hacked to pieces. It was an awful piece of butchery." His body bore at least -n-hundred -- wounds -- having been istabled all over, and I am informed that fully one half of these wounds were probably sufficient to have ended fatally, each by itself. His face was hacked in every direction, his note and laws smashed in, and the back of his head mashed to pulp. 'He had four huge stabs in the abdomen. while the flesh of both hands over his knuckles was completely stripped off, and the bones laid bare, showing that he defended himself with his hands alone. Let us hope that a good many felt the weight of them before the cowardly butchers overcame him. It was a shocking sight to see his mutilated corpse stretched in the rondway where he had fallen smidst the inhuman monsters of whose Government he was the good and trusted servant. He was a young man, about 28 years of age, and was the sole support. I believe, of an old mother. When the Palos left every shop in the place was closed. Mr. Green's house was not touched. After the Chinese official had safely lodged the women and children in the Yamen he went back to Mr. Green's assistance, but was badly handled and was dragged by the crowd along the streets to his Yamen where the mob demanded the Foreign women to be given up to them. But I am happy to say he manfully refused to do anyalso the mortification of seeing the rabble smashing up his furniture and house.

We have had our own troubles here at Kiu king; on Monday the Bund was guarded by Chinese soldiers, the natives having last night attempted to carry out their threats. Every one was on guard all night, but thanks to the energy of the Tactal and in a still greater dgree to the Inconstant, Palos and Illis in port the riot did not extend into the Settlement. The Inconstant this morning hauled inshore, astern of B. & S's. hulk Sultan, ran out her guns and prepared for action. Captain Jonquières is an officer who does what he makes up his mind to be right. and the Taotal knew it. Small squads of bluefackets with three gailing-guns were landed representative declined their assistance with thanks, but at II p.m. when it was openly stated that all the Foreigners were to be murdered, the Consul caused all the ladles and children to be brought into the Consulate and served out rifles and bayonets to each male member of the Foreign community; but the amusing part of the business is that he refused to give any ammunition, remarking that it would be dangerous and that the sight of the guns would alone frighten the mob. How very British

Consul-like ! It was proposed to send an expedition into the Missionaries and the ladies at the Convent. but it was deferred till this morning, when word was brought that the about-to-be-rescued, like Emin Pasha, did not want to come at all, as everything was quiet inside.

Writing under date oth our Hankow correspondent informs us that the bodies of Messrs. Argent and Green, who were murdered during the Wusuch riots, were brought up here to-day. They will be buried on Friday evening at o'clock. The Viceroy has deputed an official o some standing to be in waiting with a guard/o honour till the time appointed for the funeral. This evening the following notice has been circulated by H.B.M. Consul.

"The undersigned has just received a messag from His Excellency the Viceroy to the effect that if His Excellency is not prevented by serious reasons he will attend the funeral of Messrs. Green and Argent in person. prevented he will depute a high official represent him at the funeral. His Excellency the Superintendent of Customs' informs me be intends attending the funeral. 6-1913 7 16-

"(Signed) C. T. GARDNER. The action of the Viceroy throughout seems to have been vigorous and determined. He had taken strong measures to preserve peace in hi capital and evidently wishes it to be understood that he will not allow any breach of the peace in Hankow. It is to be hoped that he will show some mark of approval of the brave conduct of the small mandarin at Wusuch who did all fi his power to shelter the missionaries wives when they were being hunted down by the mob and that he will show some equally strong mark of disapproval of the conduct of another mandarin who closed his gates against them.

A meeting is to be held here to-morrow afternoon, to consider what steps should be taken for the preservation of life and property in the Concession. It is to be hoped, however, that with the Chinese officials on the side of peace and order, and determined to maintain quiet, nothing more than precautionary measures will be necessary. We are most thankful to have H.M.S. Porpolae here, and hope nothing will induce the authorities to recall her till another gunboat is sent in her place. - Shanghai Marcury.

and comprehensive resume of the riots at Shanghai; -The detailed account of the Wusuch Massacre, which we published yesterday, throws a new and much more serious light upon the stand. The whole of the squadron ought to be

Argent'dhd 'Green Is' one of the these things which must disturb the most placid Chinophile punity by the natives of a nominally friendly and civilised country. It is now exactly a week since these two devoted Englishmen were foully murdered and the English Mission at Wusuch looted within a stone's throw of the Yangise, and' yet not one British man-of-war has visited the scene. This disgraceful anathy on the part of the Naval Authorities as well as the Consular Officials, who draw fat salaries for looking after British interests, is causing the most bitter indignation in all circles, and Foreigners and Chinese both nilke marvel at the extraordinary display of applicaess by the Power whose trade with China represents some eighty per cent, of the latter's entire commerce. That the task of rescuing the women and children, whose terrible experiences will not soon be forgotten, should beleft to an ordinary merchant steamer is bad enough, and to the captain of an American man-of-war bolongs the credit of neeing the bodies of the murdered victims decently coffined but; the utter, failure of the; British flag to nut in even an appearance, if only as a matter of form, at the scene of the outrage, is a disgraceful instance of the sort of protection, which British subjects may expect from their own authorities. That the three unfortunate ladies, Mrs. Boden, Mrs. Protheroe and Mrs..., Watren, with their four infants, escaped with their lives from the hands of the fanatical mob is the sole point upon which we can congratulate ourselves in this most shocking business, and this was solely due to the noble devotion of the Chinese Customs official, Lung whose conduct stands out in marked contrast to the many evil traits which the Chinese character contains, and more especially displayed of late. We are glad indeed to find that there is some good in Egypt and that all is not dark and hope-

less. There are good Chinese as well as bad and villainous even in the most disturbed regions is the story of this tragedy; has shown, and it is reassuring to find that even though the former class be few in numbers their courage under the most trying ord-al stands the test. Hitherto the chief sufferers from the Kolao-hwei and their official sympathisers have been the French Mission ries, but it is note-in worthy that so far as is known not one French. Missionary has been personally attacked. The Chinese rabble seem to be much better posted than we give them credit for, and annear to be able to exercise a wise discrimination in the people they attack. The two first victing of the incipient rebellion are Englishmen, and the previous apathetic conduct of the British officials must be in a large measure held responsible for the atrocities of Friday last. Why some French priest has not been killed in the remote places. where their churches and mission's have been burntiels doubtless due to the wholesome fear. the Native officials have of the French men-ofwar, whose guns menace many of the riverine ports, and whose captains have given unmistakable warning of the course they would take to protect their nationals. The activity of the Taotai at Kiukiang in suppressing the riot on Sunday must certainly be considered as in a some measure the result of the ominous preparations made on the French cruiser Inconstant. and the German and American gunboats Illis and Palos. Knowing that the captains of these vessels would stand no trifling the Taotal was obliged to take vigorous steps 'to repress the antics of the rabble in good time. But though there was not a single British man-of-war in port nine-tenths of the commercial interests of the place are British. The absence of a British man-of-war at the time is certainly significant, and coupled with the non-appearance of the flag at Wusuch, goes along way to confirm what we have already said of the unwillingnes of the British Government to complicate matters with the Chinese Authorities. In the preparations that have been made locally to meet any disturbance the their host of the dreadful events through riot began, but as usual, H.B.M.'s suplent British Authorities have displayed the most profound apathy, while the French and American Consul-Generals have taken the leading parts. though their interests here are nothing in comparison to those which the Union Yack is supposed to cover. The French-Consul General have behaved with praiseworthy fore-sight and energy and has been the first to summon a meeting of his nationals and Foreign residents generally in the French Concession, to discuss the situation. But though we have twenty times the interests at stake our representative has taken no step to protect them, as far as we can learn. In the old days it City last night to rescue and bring out the was the British Consul who swayed the fortunes of the Foreign Settlements, but sembores mutantur. At the meeting of the entire Consular Body held yesterday in the American Consulate, M. Wagner presiding, the steps taken for the preservation of order in the Settlements were fully discussed, and we are assured that everything will be found in readiness should trouble arise. This is all very well, but the Foreign residents have a right to know a little more about the defensive measures that we are assured have been prepared. The meeting was attended by the Commandant of the Volunteers, the Captain Superintendents of the Police vin the French and British Settlements, and the Chairmen of the two Councils, and we are told that the seriousness of the situation was admitted on all sides. Yet it seems strange that only a solitary, small. British gunboat is deemed sufficlent to protect the enormous British interests In: Shanghai. There is gross neglect and ignorance somewhere, which we shall endeavour to expose and publish to the world. The commercial out-look, owing to the unsettled state of affairs up river, is still more serious, The steamers to and from the various Yangtse ports are carrying scarcely any cargo, and at many of the Custom Houses the conmissioners, assistants, clerks, tide-waiters, etc. instead of attending to the collection of revenue, are under arms and more or less occupied with questions of rifles, beyonets and military matters generally. Surely no Customs officers were never called upon to perform anything like the multifarious duties of the Chinese Customs Service. One day a tax collector, the next's diplomat, and now a soldier, gendarme, or policeman all rolled into one. Such a state of affairs may for a time possess the charm of inovelty and excitement, but it will soon pall and grow unbearable, and unless other steps are taken by the Chinese Government or the Treaty Powers interested to enable matters to resume their usual course and the Customs people to return to their ordinay duties, all trade will come to a standstill. The present position is intolerable, and yet we see no serious. steps being take to restore order. The mysterious conduct of the Chinese men-of-war, which we were told would prove such valuable aids to the Central Government in the event of trouble, and which have never yet shown up where required, The following article appeared in the Shanghat: is only equalled by the inexplicable mancourres pursuers. Here they remained in safety for probably never be known, as the only two men | Mercury of the 12th inst., and gives a thorough | of the British fleet and the vanishing trick of the British Admiral. That he with the bulk of the

while such a critical state of affairs prevails in

China is more than rational men can under-

con the Yangtere at this moment instead of idling

British policy here shortly, the English residents

THE OFFICIAL SALARIES QUESTION.

LORD KNUTSFORD'S OPINIONS.

The correspondence relative to the increase official salaries was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 19th inst. It is as follows :--:

GOVERNOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE. 25th April-Unofficial members of Legislative Council inform me" they have sent telegram which I declined to transmit; general indignation | the \$300 drawn by the Deputy Master Attendant at military defence contribution ; this is outcome of it : have you sent despatch on increase of pay SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR.

and May-Referring to your telegram of ath April salary and allowances in my despatch due to arrive at destination on or about 6th May but suspend action until further orders going by. next mail.

GOVERNOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE. 6th May-Departing on 8th May Japan; arriving at home about July; referring to your telegram of and May from my point of view Salary and Allowances voted by Legislative Council and sanctioned by Secretary of State should be paid this year; open for reconsideration next annual || Estimates officers warned against possibility; Keswick adopting this view separated from remainder of unofficial members of Legislative Council hope that further instructions will not affect position taken up by me. SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

Downing Street, 3rd April, 1891. Sir,-In reply to Mr. Fleming's Despatch No. 438 of 15th December last, I have the honour to which I will refer generally in the order in which. they appear on the Estimates.

2.—Passed Cadets.—I approve the recommendation in paragraph 8 of Mr. Fleming's should have a house allowance in the absence of any available free quarters, but I would suggest. that instead of giving them an allowance of \$6,000 (which appears excessive) the would be better to hire quarters in which the Cadets and Passed Cadets should live together, as is, I understand, done at the Straits Settlements.

3.—The Reference Clark in the Colonial Secretary's Office and the First Clerk and Cashler in the Treasury.- I have felt some hesitation in sanctioning the proposal that an increase of 35 per cent. should be assigned to the pay of these two clerkships, since whatever may be decided as to appointing their successors from this country. the present holders were not so appointed. On the whole, however, I am prepared to approve | would amount to \$2,478, from which deducting the proposal that such an increase should be the present value of the quarters (twice \$336 or granted, but the increase of 35 per cent. must be | \$672) the proper salary to be awarded would based on \$1,010 which has been the fixed permanent pay of each of these officers since 1875 of your further report, I can only sanction this and not on \$2,160. This will bring the future fixed salary to \$2,592, instead of to \$2,916, as voted on the estimates. The two present holders of these posts may continue to draw their personal allowances of \$710 and \$960 respectively in addition to the above salary of \$2,592.

4.-Fifth Clerk in the Treasury .- In my Despatch No. 225 of 10th October last, approved the reduction in pay of Mr. Freire from \$1,320 to \$1,080 and his transference from the Audit Office to the Treasury, but added that he might nevertheless receive the 20 per cent. increase to be given to other clerks. This would bring his salary from \$1,080 to \$1,295 and pending further explanation I am only prepared to sanction \$1,296 instead of \$1,440, the amount placed on the Estimates.

to refer you to my despatch No. 279 of 26th \$420 to \$504. November, to which I have nothing to add.

view expressed in your despatch No. 5 of 14th granted in 1881 for afforestation work, as \$1,992 guidance of the Crown-Agents, a revised still goes marching on, but not as a rule with January, that he has no claim to be treated as may be regarded as what would have been the schedule of the officers accordingly entitled to trumpet and drum, and the world is so busy these arguments there was no possible answer, though he held the same post as the First Clerk salary of the combined posts if the afforestation remit, to be substituted for the Schedule forof the Department in 1875, who had to perform | work had existed at the earlier date. Assuming | warded in your despatch No. 6 of 15th January additional duties since transferred to the Land | then the value of quarters in 1855 to be \$600 | last." Department. But I think that if the pay proper (as given in Enclosure 11) the increase of 35 per of his post be regarded as raised from \$1,400 | cent. on \$2,592 would give approximately \$3,492, to \$1,728, he has a claim to retain as a personal from which subtracting twice the 1875 value of allowance the \$480 which he has drawn for some | quarters (as in paragraph 13 above) the salary years over and above the said \$1,400. This will left is \$2,202, but in that case Mr. Ford should give him altogether \$2,208 Instead of \$1.0.0.

ment appear on the other hand to have been i awarded too much, for if Mr. M. Gutlerrez is to \$2,489. be regarded as holding the post which in 1875 was styled second clerk, then the (present) already in my Despatch No. 38 of 23rd February second and third clerks are holding the posts of explained why I could not have sanctioned the of means to check this destructive rioting. The Chi should be informed he must not go to recognising an old acquaintance in one of salaries proper of their offices should in that case if Mr. Jennings had not resigned, and for the this year foreign churches were burned, pulled. Insisted on the passport, but after waiting their liab year insisted on their driving us away, respectively, i.a. to \$1,296 and \$1,080 instead of the proposed increase to the Clerk and Sexton. the Anhwei Province; how similar things but only the information that the matter had We requested the favor of an interview with the to \$1,440 and \$1,296.

not receive the full 20 per cent, increase, but you \$4,800 to \$6,000 in addition to his house maintained that the leaders of the river should Meanwhile the time at our disposal for the "You then are the paper, tiger; no wonder you the arrest says the men openly proclaimed their increase.

Water and Drainage Department. Pending mention that Dr. Ayres is mistaken in supposing the receipt of such report I suspend giving final that the Principal Civil Medical Officer at sanction to the proposed salaries in this Depart. Singapore now draws any fees in addition to his

7.-Post Office. -I do not find any explanation of so large an increase as 33 per cent. (instead of 20 per cent.) being given to the Compradore at this Office. As at present advised I only sanction the smaller increase.

8.—Registrar General's Department.—I sec no sufficient reason for departing from the deci- | this Officer's salary to \$3,700, but I am willing sion given in paragraph 4 of my despatch No. to sanction a smaller increase, vir. : to \$2,400. 25 per cent, above \$4,040, f.e., to \$6,804 instead | who ought apparently more appropriately to be | plotting of some secret societies, whose leaders | attract beneficial attention to this matter; and as | much afraid that it would not conduce to the . of \$6,000.

II (a) of the despatch under acknowledgment. the First Clark in this department should be treated as favourably as the Second Clerk. The pay proper of the First Clerk may therefore be raised to \$2,592 (35 per cent, above the 1875 | the corresponding Medical Officers in the Straits rate), but Mr. Osmund should in that case only | Settlements, though not allowed ordinary priretain \$120 of his personnl allowance, that I vate practice, are allowed consulting practice.

of \$2,904.

that has been made between the salaries of the Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Master of pay of the Hongkong Harbour Master is made as the latter post now gets a rise from \$720 to placards, calculated to cause trouble, should be carefully kept by them, not only for all members of the interposit and doubly of registration must be carefully kept by them, not only for all members of the interposit and doubly of registration must be carefully kept by them, not only for all members of the interposit and doubly of registration must be carefully kept by them, not only for all members of the interposit and doubly of registration must be carefully kept by them, not only for all members of the interposit and doubly of registration in the party in whose favour it is ignored, if he nity, whether they have degrees or not, but feet his resident members of the interposit in the party in whose favour it is ignored. The property, and lives of by the party in whose favour it is ignored, if he nity, whether they have degrees or not, but feet his resident in the party in whose favour it is ignored. The property and lives of by the party in whose favour it is ignored. The property and lives of by the party in whose favour it is ignored. The property and lives of by the party in whose favour it is ignored.

conveyance allowance (\$144) drawn by the Harbour Master at Hongkong to his capacity of Superintendent of Exports and Imports, and (2) of an allowance paid not by the Straits Government but by the Board of Trade for collection of Basses Light Ducs (which understand are not collected to any appreciable amount, if at all, in Hongkong), and this allowance is not a fixed \$600 per annum, as appears to be assumed, but is a variable amount, \$600 being the maximum, having averaged in 1887-9 less than \$400 a year. Similari at Singapore for Shipwright Surveying is for work not included in Captain Hastings' duties at Hongkong, and the Basses Light Dues commission (averaging in 1887-9 about \$439 a year) is as stated above, paid by the Board of Trade. 11.-I am, however, willing to approve the proposal that the Assistant Harbour Master should be made Superintendent of the Water Police with an aggregate salary of \$3,000 together with free quarters. I gather from your despatch No. 125 of 28th April last that you considered that he could perform these duties in addition to his present duties. If this arrangement be made, I request you to report whether it will involve any saving on the Police \_Establishment.

Several of the officers in the harbour and lighthouse departments have free quarters and their doses accordingly come within the principles laid down in my despatch No. 203 of 20th September last. I, however, consider that the schedules of estimated values of quarters in 1875 and 1800 (enclosure 11 of despatch under acknowledgment) must be revised so as to make the estimate in the latter year at least twice that in inform you that I approve the increased salaries | the former, for, as you are aware, in the papers as voicu in the root asumaics, subject only to t on which i sanctioned the general rise of saturds sufficient reason, how that the salary is raised, contained province, producing nearly everything the following modifications in particular cases to it was alleged that house rent for Europeans had Increased from 100 to 150 per cent, and Chinese 100 per cent, and it seems clear that those officers who have free quarters must be treated as though the value of the quarters to them had especially as his family appear to be residing in despatch that Passed Cadets (as well as Cadets) | increased 100 per cent., since they have all along been saved the heavy item of rent. The salaries | the Warden of the Gaol will also require revision of all the officers specified in the said Schedules I'in enclosure II must be consequently revised. I am unable to say whether the values given for 1875 are overestimated, or those for 1800 under estimated, or both, and on this point I desire to receive a further-report from you. I may remark that the value of the quarters to be considered is not the actual letting value but the amount of rent which the officer is saved by being allotted

> 13.—In the meantime, assuming the Estimate as given for 1875 to be correct, the First Boarding Officer was in that year receiving aggregate emoluments amounting to \$1,500 plus \$336)=\$1,836, and 35 per cent. rise on this amount only to \$1,806, and, pending the receipt rate. Similarly the Second Boarding Officer's

increased pay should be only \$1,644; the First Inspector of Funks should get \$912, but he might retain his personal allowance of \$60 in Tunks (referred to in your despatch No. 34. of 14th February) should get \$930; the Officer in Improved value of their quarters, estimated as above, covers or more than covers a 20 per cent. rise on their gross emoluments in 1875. I approve the proposals in your despatch No.

14 .- Botanical and Afforestation Depart-As regards the (so-called) First Clerk in this | ment. - The salary of the Superintendent in 1875 was \$1,392, but to this may be added the \$600 you to send home as soon as possible, for the the recording angel. The noble army of martyrs The Second and Third Clerks in this Depart- \$360 specially granted to him in 1887. This

may use your discretion whether to leave this as allowance of \$1,080. I consider that the present be caught and severely dealt with, and the it stands on the Estimates or to assign a smaller rates are sufficient as the permanent emoluments foreigners and their churches in China should beatmen were weary waiting. As no one could with much scorn, and watched to see him hang china teachouse... Two disguised soldiers at of the office, but I am willing to approve the 6.—No report appears to have yet been sent grant to Dr. Ayres of a personal allowance of home regarding the organization of the new | \$600 in recognition of his good service. I may

salary of \$6,000. 17.-As regards the Health Officer, I cannot admit that alleged diminution of private practice, forms any ground for the proposed increase of O-I consider that, as suggested in paragraph Mr. Fleming was right in saying that this Officer is allowed private practice; if so, the fact should be stated in future Blue Books.

10.-As to the Superintendent and Assistant

of the Hospital, is improved in the manner I

viously since 1875 22.—Police Department.—The pay of the Captain Superintendent on the principles laid down in paragraph 13 above should only be

raised to \$6 375. As the First Clerk in this Department drew n 1875 \$1,440 and quarters, and subsequently \$1,020 without quarters. I consider that the extra \$180 may be regarded as in lieu of quarters merely, and not as increase of pay. He may therefore now receive the increase of 20 per cent. granted to other officers in a similar position, vis. : from \$1,920 to \$2,304. I do not think he is of the class of officers for whom the larger (35 per cent.) increase was intended, as though appointed in England he was originally a Member of the Police Force, and they are in the present occasion being treated in a special manner. not getting as much as 35 percent. The second, third, and four Clerks may also receive an increase of 20 per cent, notwithstanding the increases granted in 1881 which were avowedly given to bring their salaries more on a line with the salaries of similar posts in other Depart-

The proposed pay of the Chief Inspector. \$1,560, appears to me rather too small in comparison with the pay of the other inspectors. and I am willing that it should be raised to \$1,680 - the present personal allowance of Mr. Cradock (supposing he is confirmed in this appointment, as to which I am awaiting your "commendations), being merged in this revised

dent of Police explained at the beginning of the branches give ready access to all parts of the last paragraph, the salary of the Superintendent of the Gaol should only be raised to \$4,146 lostead of \$4,566; and I regret that I see no personal allowance granted to him on the ground of the insufficiency of the quarters in the Gaol. England and not in the Colony. The salary of in connection with quarters, but in this case the value of the quarters in 1875 is not given in enclosure II to the despatch under acknowledg-

24.-I request you to inform the other Memorialists, whose memorials were enclosed in the despatches noted in the margin, and whose cases are not dealt with above, that I have carefully considered their claims, but regret that see no sufficient reason to grant them more favourable treatment than they have received.

I have the honour to be, Sir. Your most obedient humble servant, KNUTSFORD. Governor Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., &c.

EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR, HONGKONG. Downing Street, 4th April, 1801.

of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to add the | in it, it has had but three. First, in the order of | following observations in regard to certain points raised by Mr. Fleming's despatch No. 438 of tribe of peripatetic sellers of good books. Then 15th December last.

addition to this rate; the Assistant Inspector of Fleming's despatch, I have to explain that it was many years in hard self-denying effort to find charge of Gunpowder Depot should get \$1,597, exchange should be withdrawn except in cases the First Lighthouse Keeper \$1,749, and the where the increase of salary now granted will Second Lighthouse Keeper \$1,101; but the more than cover the loss which would be Signalman at the Peak and the Gunner of the caused by the withdrawal of this privilege. I Gunpowder Depot and the Third Lighthouse am willing to allow those who will receive less Kesper are entitled to no increase since the than twenty per cent, increase on their 1890 salaries to retain the privilege, but I adhere to inclination to say much about it. So too it was Hunan for their fierce and uncontrollable dis Corcoran, Swanston and Bremner. I request

> THE EMPEROR AND THE NORTHERN TROUBLES.

of course only retain as personal allowance the memorial in to the Throne, setting forth that in several provinces mobs of rioters have destroyed could never mean the particular place at which us away; they began shouting and swearing would give him altogether \$2,652 instead of the churches of the foreign missionaries, and one happened to be. He kindly undertook and hammering on our boat, while a gruff voice praying his Majesty to issue instructions as to have this put right. The result, however, from the depth of theirs kept hounding them on 15.—Ecclesiastical Department.—I have speedily as possible to the various Viceroys, was that no passport was forthcoming, but to "beat them," "kill them," "drive them Tartar-Generals and Governors, for the devising instead a request from the Taotai that Mr. away." We told them to do it quietly, and the third and fourth clerks in 1875, and the increase proposed to the Colonial Chaplain even memorial pointed out how in the 4th moon of these places. H.M.C. declined to do this, and be raised 20 per cent, above \$1,080 and \$900 same reasons I regret that I cannot sanction down and looted by secret societies at Wuhu in a reasonable time, he still did not get it, 16.-Medical Department.-I am not pre- happened at Tanyang in Kiangsu Province, and been referred by the Taotal to the Viceroy, and pared to sanction the proposal that the Colonial at Wusuch in Hupch, two foreigners being killed was under his consideration. Still more waiting to be the same oily-mouthed rascal who so recently Clerk, who was only appointed in 1889, should Surgeon should be given an increase from by the rioters at the latter place. The memorial and then H. M. C. sent in a fresh application. had been in charge of the courtesy department i

be fully protected. saying that the Foreign missionaries come to to walt—we resolved to leave without the import- laughed heartily; and treated the matter as a yamin and were led away, the bystanders at the China for the purpose of teaching Western science ant document in question. In favour of such a splendid joke. and Western doctrines to the Chinese people, lawless proceeding there was much to be said. It was now late, but we had still another in case the men should be punished. Some and such is fully set forth in the treaties made by China from time to time with the various slowly. Practically they were denying the military man of the blunt but honest stamp. He with a third member, who had been taken up Foreign Powers. In former years strict injune passport without undertaking the respon- represented that they were really in a fix with two or three days before with a certificate of tions were laid upon all the high provincial sibility of saying they would not grant it, and if their hands. They had been brought together this were once successfully done, it would be their hands. They had been brought together A soldier was standing on owing to the substitution of steam for saming of one of the project portion of a very long often attempted to the great inconvenience of all to be examined for places in the Viceroy's a few days ago, looking very intently in one Jordan was appointed, vir.: in 1881, in itself time, teaching and enlightening the people, and travellers in the interior. If the passport were new college of the Ziong. Hu at Wuchang, direction, and another Chinaman passing by always displaying the most peaceful nature. obtained I could have it sent after me; and, if and that the subjects included mathematics. Why the people should now wish to kill them, not, I knew that where I was going it did not and other matters foreign to the teaching sepiled; "His hose foreign houses; if they were burn their churches and expunge their religion matter much whether I had one or not. Lastly, of the classics, at which they were very 303 of 20th September last, that the Registrar | 18.-I also approved an increase to \$2,400 in | is a mystery. It cannot arise among, the supposing they caught me and sent me back in ill-pleased. Personally he did not believe a the case of the (so-called), Resident Surgeon | people themselves, but must be due to the disgrace, it would then become possible to single one would get a place, and they were very styled Surgeon to the Gaol. I presume that are constantly inciting the people to join their to punishment it would be a most interesting public peace should they happen to meet with unlawful organizations and engage in turbulence point to decide who it was that ought to go to me. He reminded me that I knew what Slangying and rapine. Those leaders and members of Jail, the Taotal, the Consul, or I So making students could do-they had driven us into the secret societies are always spreading unfounded | due arrangements for a messenger to follow us | yamin, where we remained prisoners from teri and scandalous rumours about the Foreigners, at the latest possible date, we started. Superintendent of the Hospital, it appears that for the purpose most probably of creating opportunities to pillage and plunder, and they are native authorities with regard to pass-ports is | ing in trying to get at us while there-would we constantly inciting well-disposed persons to varied. In Hupeh, and Andul, go where one | not oblige them by going away, and coming back callst in their ranks, which, if not stopped must may, a passport is never asked for, and there is some other time? As it is one of our principles amount having been given to him personally in I am prepared to sanction Dr. Atkinson and Dr. | bring on endless trouble in the future. If they | seldom any occasion to produce one. In parts | in Hunan to keep out of the way of the students , 1889 for length of service; and the pay of the Lowson being given the same privilege if you are not caught and punished severely at once of Klangsi, Szechuan, and the west generally, it as much as possible, and as, in other office held by him, namely, that of Deputy | think that it can be granted without interference | the peace of the State will be at stake. I is demanded at every city, and generally care | we had no option, for the yamin would have kept Registrar of Marriages, may also be raised, say with their public duties; or if this privilege is hereby order the Viceroys, Tartar-Generals, and fully copied, no matter how often they may have the diplomatics going as long as we remained, been closed for two hours each day at the 20 per cent., from \$240 to \$288, which would not given to them I would approve the grant Governors of the Liang-kiang, Liang-Hu, Kiang. | seen it before. In Hunan they have no wish | we consented to leave, but pointed out that the bring up his total emoluments to \$3,000 instead of an extra \$600 to the former and \$360 to the su, Anhwel, and Hupch Provinces, to give either to see it or its bearer, and it is the only trouble we had seen this time had been of latter, which will make the pay of these Officers, instructions speedily to the officials under them to traveller himself who brings it out unasked in their own manufacture. Mr. Bluebutton was As to the Second Clerk I am not prepared to when they reach their maxima, respectively apprehend all the leaders and members of secret | endeavouring to demonstrate that he has certain | delighted. He was most anxious for information societies, try them in Court, and execute them at | rights which they ought to recognise,

the pay of his present post has been raised pre- Foreign missionaries and merchants in China are to be at all times protected, and if you officials, neglect to do your utmost in protecting them, or if any mob of rioters get beyond your control in the districts or cities under your jurisdiction, you will at once be degraded and dismissed from service. Similar troubles those now prevailing occurred in former times some of the provinces, and heavy damages, which are not yet settled, were claimed by the Foreigners for property and churches destroyed I now order you high officials to adjust and have done with those claims speedily, and forbid you to listen to the tales of your subordinates, who would have you believe they are unable to get the money for those claims.

Let every one obey this. Signed:-Kwang Su 17th year, 5th Moon, 7th Day, (13th June) .- Mercury.

HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A RIX WEEKS' TRIP.

Of the various provinces of the Empire, Hunan is perhaps the one with which we foreigners are least acquainted, and yet it is by no means one of the least important. It is situated right in the centre of China; has an area of 84,000 square miles-equal to Great Britsin-and an estimated population of over twenty millions. It is shaped like a mulberry leaf, the stalk of which is the Yangtzo, with its now almost daily "steamers; and its ribs the four main rivers, the Siang, the Tax the Yuen, and the Li, which discharge into 23.-Gaols.-As in the case of the Superinten- Tungting lake. These with their numerous province. Its boundaries are skilfully drawn around their tips.

the people require, and forming a little kingdom best soldiers, and the biggest and finest mandarins in the empire. The only foreigners resident in it are a small garrison of Roman Catholic Fathers who have held the fort a few last two and three hundred years. As to travellers, the lamented Margary and the learned Richthofen passed through it; also a too early scientific swallow, named Mr. Ms. who turned up about sixteen years ago looking for the best route for a railway from Hankow to Canton. He found it too, for there is no other which for directness, evenness, or promised abundance of traffic, can for a moment come into competition with the one traced by him. Let the fact be remembered to his credit when the railway is built.

Of Protestant Missionaries, many have visited Sir,-In continuation of my despatch No. 71 it, or crossed it, but of persevering workers time, myself. Mr. Chi, a humble member of the Messrs. Wu and Li, two gentlemen connected 2,-In reply to the 4th paragraph of Mr. with the China Inland Mission. They spent making a noise about its own affairs that it I so that party left. Next came three water seldom hears its tread

passport last March, I thought it right to tell | card to show they had done their duty, and him that we were bound on a visit to the depart- persuaded them to return to the bosom of ments and cities of Changsha Fu (the capital), I their families. Shortly after, half a dozen Hengchow Fu, and Poaking Fu; and that in soldiers arrived in a boat, in charge of The Tsung-li Yamen a short time ago sent a these regions the authorities had got into habit some one who insisted on remaining inof contending that a passport for the province visible inside. Their business was to drive tell how long the authorities would keep on con- his head. But not a hang; shame and a yamen once stopped forward and proposed to arrest His Imperial Majesty has replied in a decree sidering,—probably just as long as we were willing man are seldem to be found under one hat. He themed They offered very willingly to go to the

sonal allowance, which was given (according to 20.—I cannot sanction so large an increase as enclosure 9 in despatch under acknowledgment) is proposed in the case of the Apolitecture. I intended for the benefit of Chinese people who of the ordinary district magistrate has not yet stood very well, he told us, how the messages of the precious stuff. in part to compensate for loss in exchange and would not, however, object to his being given an desire to follow the fully mastered. If it merely gives permission for might fly on the wires through the air, but how missionaries, and the converts are always under a foreigner to move about unmolested as long as they could be sent through the water without should therefore be cut down at any rate by one Officer above him, the Assistant Superintendent | the rule of the Magistrates and officials at the | he behaves himself, and the people have no ob- | being damaged was beyond his comprehension. place where they reside. The converts and their jections, he does not see the necessity for any If the supply of guttapercha fails, as threatened, ministers are good and peaceful people, and it is document; but what the passport may mean I told him, our own clever men would be equally slave, and China. Although past seventy years unable to admit the accuracy of the comparison 21.—Magistracy.—The salary of the First bad ones who are causing trouble and above this is the thing which puzzles at a loss on this point, which pleased him greatly. Of age, he is travelling alone and has just finished Clerk, if he is treated as regards quarters in the false rumours, that create rioting. Those secret him. Falling a passport, other papers may be clerk the filterall occupy in a nine weeks trip from Canton over land to manner laid down in paragraph 13 above, should society men are known to be spread all over the found to answer just as well. A friend of mine China is peculiar, and the part they play in Kinkiang. The Rev. Leslie Stevens and the Empire, and now I order you Viceroys and high used his certificate of registration as a British affairs is constantly forced upon one's attention. Reyar J. J. Banhury have been spending a few and the salaries of the similar posts at Singapore, or to sanction any increase to their salaries on the salaries of the similar posts at Singapore, or to sanction any increase to their salaries on the salaries of the sala

would avoid avoid delay and inconvenience while resident or travelling in China," he very excusably jumped to the conclusion that it was a passport, and the Chinese never told him that there was anything wrong with it. When his friends endeavoured enlighten him he absolutely refused to be illuminated on the strength of the document itself, and when, at last, facts were too many for him, he wished to be informed what then he was expected to do with it. This information he lacks to this day; and as such bewilderment is not unreasonable it might be well if H.M. government would have "directions for use " printed on the back of these registration certificates. Some "parties" might be put to

serious inconvenience by a mistake of this kind. Going slowly up the Yangize in a native boat gave one plenty of time to speculate on whether the passport problem might not in turn prove too tough for even the strong mind of our Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, and he find it necessary to pass it on to Peking, in which limbo it could safely rest for evermore; or whether, now wo were actually off, they might not think it best to grant it. It was granted. Before we reached the Tungting lake my messenger overtook us. by means of one of the many steamers now plying on the upper Yangtre, so when we entered the province we were fully authorised to proceed "to be protected, and treated with couriesy."

The first Hunan city at which we called was Yochow Fu. It occupies an elevated, highly picturesque situation at the mouth of the Tunga ting lake, and is well known to foreigners. In former years the people there used to stone all who came that way with the utmost impartiality: it is only within the last: year or two that they In many respects it is a remarkably self- have learned to deny themselves that pleasure, side the walls in a suburb on the sout by itself. It is chiefly known, however, to us as | side; within the walls there are only a few a province which is almost inaccessible from the | residences, and the usual official buildings and anti-foreign disposition of its inhabitants, but temples, otherwise it is an empty shell. Notwithwhich produces in large quantity coal, iron, standing, the authorities for a long time were timber, tea, oil, tobacco, rice, etc., besides the strongly opposed to our entering it. Even after we were able to stay and work in the suburb in peace any attempt to enter a gate was sure to lead to an uproar. When, at last, we obtained "the freedom of the city" and found nothing If from the city of Hengchow Fu for between the there, it reminded one of the Scotsman who fought so long and vigorously in defence of an empty purse that the highwayman declared " had there been but sixpence in it he would have

killed me." Yochow is now quite quiet, and

may be visited by anyone without trouble.

Between it going south and the next cit | Siangyinchien, lies the whole breadth of the Tungting lake, 240 If as the Chinese reckon, As is well known, this lake is simply ar immense reservoir in which the high waters of the summer season are stored up to a depth of 30 feet, but which drains almost dry in winter, save for the rivers which cross it. We notified the magistrate of our arrival at Siangyin by sending our card to the yamen, a proceeding which was contrary to our usual practice, and opposed to good policy; but which was made necessary in this case by a promise made on our last visit that we should give them warning next time we came back. The card brought down a not my intention that the privilege of making some place, no matter how insignificant, deputation of yamen satellites in charge of an family remittances above the market rate of where they might be allowed to live oily-mouthed writer who was commissioned by and attempt settled work, but without the district magistrate to say all manner of good success. Mr. Li lost heart, and left the things about my books, my nationality and mymission field: but Mr. Wu persevered until he self, and he said them well; but the sum of the died two years ago in a boat. Little is known | whole matter was we must go away at once. of all he did, and all he suffered. The best work as there was an examination on, and the is often done by those who seem to have no people of that city were remarkable even in the decision that it should be withdrawn in the with Mr. Mo Ya-ko, a B. & F. man, who last position. To this we replied in equally comcase of those who are receiving as much as year dragged his worn-out body to a solltary plimentary terms, that we had been there twenty per cent, increase. Those who retain" mission station in Szechuan where it now rests frequently and all through the city, that the the privilege under this ruling will apparently in peace. Few have ever heard of Mr. Mo; yet people were amongst the best in the province, regards the Memorial of Mr. C. Malsch, I have Department should have his salary raised from | be Sir J. Russell, Dr. Ayres, Mesars. Alves, for twenty-five years he travelled in almost every | and although there was an examination, yet with McLeod, Rae, Grimble, Travers, Sangster, Ball, province of the Empire. His journeys would such an able and experienced magistrate as Mr. Ford, Deane, Horspool, Cradock, Matheson, have made the reputation of half a score of Twan at the head of affairs, there was no fear. F.R.G.S.'s, but they were never written, save by | We really could not think of passing the city of H.E. Kuo Sung-tao, the first Ambassador to our mean country, without paying it a visit. policemen told off to protect us, but as no danger

On applying to Her Majesty's Consul for a threatened from any quarter, we gave them. enemy, asked him what was up now. He said said liao yeh, and when we got at him he proved . The native papers report the arrest (here) of

in the morning till four in the afternoon on In these central provinces the action of the previous occasion, and sadiy damaged the build

the servants and coolies which they bring with them to an examination. It is not at all a bad idea that there should be some counterpoise to the almost unlimited and irresponsible authority of the district magistrate, over ordinary affairs and ordinary folks, and nowhere could such be better found than in the great body of the learned. The result, however, is that in order to check one possible tyrant thousands, and tens of thousands, of petty tyrants are created who nicst every city, town, and hamlet, in the Empire." When they come together for an examination their behaviour is often such as makes it hard to understand how the people can endure it. On such occasions respectable families leave the city altogether in large numbers. Women must keep themselves more closely sociuded than ever. Business men and officials have to make any sacrifice rather than offend them, while the luckless foreigner may look out for stormy times. In saying this one does not accuse the men so much as the system. The student, class in every country is proverbial for its rowdy character, and let it be provided that this propensity for mischief might be indulged in with impunity, and the result would not be beneficial to good, government anywhere. As anti-foreignism is the badge of all the tribe more or less, it is well foreigners to keep out of their way, both for their own sake, and that of the distrct authorities, who, in case of an uproar, will have to pay the piper, although they may never have ordered the tune. -N. C. Daily

News. with (Tobe continued.)

The steamer Canfa left this morning for London with some 2,000 tons of new season tens. We wish her a don voyage, and to the shippers, a warm reception to their shipments at home. We are glad to learn that the prevailing sickness has abated considerably during the week. and the natives believe it to be owing to the successful driving off of the evil spirit by their

If current report is true, we fear our carnest Chaszees will find it difficult. If all possible, to lower the present exceedingly absurd high prices demanded by teamen, as we understand many of the holders are backed by very rich natives in the city and encouraged to stand out for high prices.

The dragon festivities did not end without accident. We learn that one of the boats ran against the bridge and sank. Fifteen of the crew were drowned. As the natives believe that the souls of the unfortunate victims will be at once taken to heaven by the dragon, it would be an act of discourtesy on our part to regret the mishap.

A very serious case between the authorities and a shop keeper, residing in the main street over the long bildge, took place last Tuesday. The cause of the trouble was that the authorities, having about a month ago, lost a gaol bird of very bad type, who, it is believed, is a member of a secret society, sent some thirty Hunan runners in search of the said prisoner, and it was not until lately discovered that he was one of the crew of one of the dragon boats. The runners: at once bired five sampans and made off to the indicated dragon boat, with all speed, but the prisoner, knowing what was going to happen, jumped into the river, and succeeded in reaching the back door of the above mentioned shop son the river side, and escaped through the shop. The runners followed, and began not only searching for the prisoner but smashing everything before them. Consequently a row, and a big one too. ensued: for the shopman's neighburs came to his assistance and resented the conduct of the officials inhirelings in so forcible a manner that the slatter, whad to retreat as best they might, to report what had happened .aktalihead maguarters. Some a three hundred shops closed their doors, and a joint complaint was sent to the high authorities, demanding : satisfaction and compensation for damage done. The closing of a line of shops is avserious butiness in such cases. revolution, and it is for the official's own safety to !! settle ! the matter at once, by giving full satisfaction to the justly offended shop keepers. -Echo. Go Co

STATE (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Liu Taotai, of the Foreign Office, has returned from Wuhu, where he has been conducting the negotiations regarding the riot at that place. than been impossible as yet to come to an agreement with the French authorities. He reports their claim on account of the Wuhu outrage at eight million tacls. The Viceroy, it is said, is yery much incensed and declares that he is ready for war, but not to pay such a bill.

two members of the Kolso Society, saying they were # sent up for trial" A missionary who saw same time: threatening the soldiers with injury

A soldier was standing on one of the hill-tops stoppedito ask at what he was gazing. He ing Hunanisthey would not stand many days. But these Nanking people have no spirit, else they would have completed the work they began the other day. You line

The Dragon-boat Festival will be celebrated next Thursday and the Foreign Office has sent a request to the missionary residents to be very careful about their movements for a few days. People talk very openly in the tex shops of their Intention to destroy the Roman Catholic property before longer But talk is chesp. All foreign houses are still under guard. The drought continues. The officials have wisited the temples on foot and wearing straw sandals, praying for the most crowded thorougiere of the city, has south is supposed to control fire.

or Great quantities of silk are being brought into the city for sald Several highway-men were arrested outside the South Gate a low days ago for robbing a company laden with several bales

Mei Ri BilLockwood, an American traveller, is visiting the city, and gave us yesterday a very (interesting account of the various mission-fields which he has visited in Turkey, Syris, India,

# MAIL SUPPLIENT. Mondtong Cetanij. UIIC

N°. 2877

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS the bilding out OPER QUARTER

MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinkty Cathedral, Shanghal, on Tuesday, and June, 1891, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., JAMES JONES to ALICE MAUD, third daughter of Capt. John Whittle.

BIRTH. At 23, Seward Road, Shanghal, on the 8th nstant, the wife of WILLIAM KAY, of a son.

# he hongkong Nelegyaph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

THE fact that the Sanitary Board elections drew two or three hundred business men inst.) cannot be accepted as a criterion of

the Puddicton Board of Guardians.

candidates-that they were all either large occupies, and one also, we venture to say, really instrumental in bringing 'it forward property-owners, or representatives of the in which he does not feel altogether for its second reading - there have landlord interest, or both. That at first | comfortable? It is, or at least it should | been wheels within wheels, we presume. sight may seem to be a distinct qualification, be, generally known that Mr. KESWICE is However it is always an exceedingly lame but a little reflection will show that it is to not working in his own interests or in and feeble policy to discredit the work of a great extent the reverse. The Sanitary those of any of his intimate friends and another man unless one is in a position to Board, ipso facto, is the guardian of the supporters, for does the world not know that advance lucid arguments to support tenant's interests, and the sharpest thorn he does not deal in stocks or shares to any fresh contention, or to lay down simple in the side of landlordism. With five extent? We have not the honourable facts that cannot be disputed. In cases members on it representing the latter gentleman's word for it that he never such as the one now under review interest, and a project on foot to both bought nor owned a Bank share in his life, opinions, and opinions only, must necessarily increase the number to six and but all the same we would not believe that form the basis of all argument. dispense with the assistance of the he had done so, even if fifty wicked men opponents of Mr. Keswick's Bill deny Surveyor-General, there will be a majority | were to come and volunteer the informa- | the existence of the abuses that he of two on the side of the house-owners, tion; neither would we credit the assertion aims at sweeping away just as stoutly as and, conscientious as all those gentlemen that he has anything whatever to do with the hon. gentleman maintains their may profess to be, we have already seen | the stock of a concern that is locally known | being. Both are wrong. Mr. Krswick too many instances where the interests of as the Imuris Mining Company. All public exaggerates, and they prevaricate. We the public have been subordinated to those men are liable occasionally to have a do not intend to-day to discuss the rights of their own class to look on this majority wrong and perfectly undeserved construct and the wrongs of either or both sides very as a harmless incidental. What we need tion put upon their actions- it is one of fully, but will content ourselves by advancis a Board composed of men with whom the penalties that greatness has and will ing a few suppositious cases that have the consideration of "Is it expedient?" for ever more have to pay, and we greatly only been touched on in some of the shall not have precedence of the query fear that Mr. KESWICE will have to discussions that have taken place on the "Is it fair?" For example, under the undergo the ordeal of martyrdom with his Bill, and some that have not been even Public Health Ordinance anyone is characteristic grace and suavity. punishable who attempts to conceal As regards the bill itself, we have intention is to put a stop to short-selling, the existence of infectious disease. And yet yesterday we heard a candidatean ex-member of the Board, too-openly declaring his opinion that it was undesira- That the measure, if passed into law, will ble to have it known publicly that such cases did exist, for fear of the port being declared infected, and so interfering with the shipping interests! That is to say, rwhat is illegal in the case of the individual he would have done by the community!

With the rest of the eloquence poured forth we have neither space nor inclination to deal. Practically there was not a has pointed out, it is long odds that the single reference to the work of the Board | measure would be a dead, letter "except | the majority pay 5 per cent, or 6 during the past three years—probably when dishonest speculation came to grief, because there was so little to tell. Something might have been got out of Messra, that legal proceedings would be taken HUMPHREYS and FRANCIS if the meeting against the defaulter excepting in some had been allowed to "heckle" the very glaring case. candidates at will, as one voter, albeit in a most objectionable manner, desired; -but the probabilities are that the Land Investment Company's representative skeleton of an obsolete Act that was for the necessary funds to buy, or the would have been the chief victim. The lintroduced into the House of Commons same rate of interest if he wishes the nising the Board, and that had been anticipated in a recent interview by a looking after these identical interests that before the due date it comes to A. s knowwill ever be put into effect in our time even dry-rot, and the second

brigade but also from that of the strong and influential section of business men who have formed themselves into the opposition, if the Honorable J. J. KESWICK'S virgin attempt at legislation meets the defeat that we predict it will. The feeling adjourned for a week, to enable both the shewn by the members of the Chamber supporters and the opponents of the measure of Commerce at the meeting which was to bring forward all the arguments in their held this afternoon (18th inst.) gives a fair | power for and against it, and especially measure is viewed by the general public, apparently have not taken any interest in the and the fact that so representative a body matter whatever, an opportunity to study the of Hongkong's commercial and financial question as fully as a measure so sweeping interests have condemned it, should be in its aims and intentions deserves. On remembered by both Official and Un-official | this point, indeed, those, members who members of Council when the bill comes on for discussion to-morrow afternoon. to the City Hall yesterday afternoon (17th | As will be seen by a report of the meeting, | for displaying more than their customary which is published in another column, Mr. | wisdom and fairness. All who spoke seemed the extent of public interest in the career of Krswick tested the popularity of his bill, to be actuated by one desire, and that that extraordinary body. Until the next backed up by the influence of Mr. was that the question should be fully and three years have elapsed, and another GRANVILLE SHARP—whatever that may be fairly weighed and judged upon its merits. contest for the two elective seats occurs, worth-and met with a bad defeat, and if Nothing could be more pleasing to the the usual apathy with regard to the Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. proves as effective general public than this display of whole-Board's proceedings will still manifest a reasoner at the bar of the Legislative some feeling alike on the part of Official itself, and not unnaturally. A Board Council, where he is to appear in the and Un-official members, especially that, on the eve of a partial reconstitution, interests of the opposition, and his audience coming as it does so quickly upon the has not sufficient internal vigor to ensure | be as amenable to solid argument as | heels of those puppet-show performances, the attendance of a quorum at one of was the case to-day, he no doubt will be which have recently been enacted its meetings, can scarcely expect the out- rewarded by a second victory, and we in the local Legislature in connection side community to greatly bother their have no hesitation whatever in affirming with what may be termed Government heads about it; the travesty of a contest | that it will be in the interests of questions. Whether the KESWICKIAN infant which was witnessed yesterday simply Hongkong if he carries the day. Why will ever take a place in our code or not served to entertain about one in every Mr. KESWICK should have donned armour remains an open question for another week, thousand of the public, and nine-tenths of and come boldly out, like the calebrated of course, but there is one thing certain even that minority were really almost Don Quixors, to tilt at real or imaginary that its inception, (we waive the motives entirely swayed by feelings of friendship gambling abuses, is at present a topic thereof) its fond nursing, and now its or otherwise, without regard to the senti- of discussion second only in interest careful examination and the thorough ments which were so infelicitously to that of the ultimate fate of the Bill discussion that it has given rise to, will expressed by at least two of the three litself. That the gentleman has been undoubtedly lead to good results. As has candidates. Not that Hongkong is unique actuated wholly and solely by philan- already been pointed out lifty times, this in this respect—the same may be said of thropic motives in his endeavour to purify Bill, in its present clumsily worded and almost every similar body in the world, the somewhat murky atmosphere of the unnecessarily harsh form, is never likely from the London County Council down to local share market must needs be taken to become law in face of the opposition cum grano salis, and on the other hand | that it has met with. And at this point we As a matter of fact there was a strong what motive could he have had for maybe pardoned for observing that it would argument against every one of the three placing himself in the position that he now be rather interesting to know who was

> already dealt with its most glaring flaws and faults, and to that list the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD added considerably in the lengthy letter that we published last night. become the author and origin of a deal. of dishonest speculation, affording as in would, ample scope for any one of the many bright spirits we have in our midst for I indulging in a game of 'Heads I win, tail you lose," is an overwhelming certainty. It would be folly to seriously consider even for a moment that this bill would put a stop to short-selling—that is out of the question entirely: As Mr. WHITEHEAD and then : its action would protect and favor the rogues" for it is hardly likely

Had Mr. Krawick staken, the time and as a matter of course that the stock which rights of those who were incapable of gives the numbers of the shares, but had the support and sympathy of the entire and cannot take up the shares. What of the general public. which where he

trump for once, and those who went one better and maintained that it would not pass at all have still an even chance. As has been already reported, the second reading of the Bill was yesterday (19th inst.) indication as to the light in which the to give those members of Council who took part in the debate on the second reading of the Bill are to be congratulated

> mentioned. Mr. Keswick's avowed so that none but legitimate investors wil dabble in stocks. This, at the first blush seems most admirable, but unfortunately It won't bear analysis—it can be successfully refuted in two seconds by simply referring to the share-list, and seeing what dividends Eastern joint stock Companies are paying. Outside Marine Insurance Societies how many concerns are there being managed here which pay a dividend equal cent. per annum—the amount which local banks charge for carrying scrip? Say per cent, where is the inducement for the "legitimate investor?" This was Mr. Whitehead's argument, and it with the speculative mode of investment known as time-bargains and it will follow

the short-selling of Banks abolishedwere themselves supposed to have sold short in the stock of another financial institution, even before the allotment of scrip had been announced. As a well-known classic writer says-

..... Licuit, semperque licebit "

Parcere personis, dicere de vitils. IT is an indisputable fact that there has never been 'a Bill introduced in our Legislative Council, or indeed in the British House of Commons (the Age of Consent Bill, of course, at all times excepted!) that would in its results affect local interests viso vitally as vould: Mr. KESWICK'S Share Bill if it once became law; and on the same. contention it may safely be said that no measure has ever before been the means of raising the amount of discussion, and produced as many arguments pro and con, nor has any local legislator ever caused so much stir by any action, as has the representative of Ewo in his novel capacity, as a law maker. There are many things: to be learned from the debates that have been carried on in re this now notorious Bill, but none are more instructive, and at controversy, to which we shall allude, later on. Mr. John Joseph Francis, Q.C., is nothing—in-our eyes at all events, if he how he fared in his professional capacity. The curse of England and English speaking race is not only that in many instances it is priest-ridden we required any examples by way illustration we would need but to cast our eye around, and chronicle the doings of but of course they are so contemptible and so far beneath the scope of our present argument that they are passed by However, it requires a lawyer understand English law (we beg the profession's pardon, it takes a dozen, a score, nay, a hundred of the average lawyers to master even the simplest point the misfortune to come in contact, ever understood a tithe of it.) Our noble and so monstrously unwieldy has the system become, and so powerful have its originators, up-holders, expounders and satellites grown, that they command preponderating influence in Parliament and can crush any honest endeavor t make legal formalities intelligible, work able or cheap.

A curious instance in corroboration of for the rise. This is a legal quibble, but lin, the way, of honest and straightour contention that a lawyer who in some at the same time it must be admitted that forward business. The Bill is intended quarters may be considered clever, may not really know more of law than is necessary do so on a rising market. If he does, to reverse, but it certainly is not infended to keep him warm, occurred in the recent follow Mr. Francis' illustration. he lands in ito, nor , would it, place impediments in debate in Council on the Share Bill. Mr. Francis referred to the repeal of an Act of Ground II called the "Stock Jobbing Act; and Mr. Kzswiczin replysald "I should like . ..... that would not suit their book at all; they fadmits, that there is a great deal of to ask the Acting Attorney General whether I sell forward so many shares for delivery business, that is not honest, and straightwhen that Bill was repealed the Act this month, so many for delivery the next, forward, and thinks the true remedy will repealing it was made operative in this Colony, I should not be surprised to find that the act of repeal never applied to th Colony, and at the present moment those idelivery of the first lot, the buyers. He says one of the greatest evils is that transactions in shares which I desire to put I mostly weak men who rely upon borrowed | many men who call themselves brokers are a stop to are after all illegal, and the people who make, them liable to prosecution. Now here was a most simple question but one which Mr. Keswick-if possessed even a rudimentary knowledge less at his own price. Mr. Francis is would be a far more drastic remedy than of the form of Government adopted Crown Colonies-need never have asked unless he did ask it with the intention can be amply substantiated. Do away testing the legal acumen of the Acting frue, for not only does the same combina. Brokerage body is a varied one it would Attorney General. Nevertheless here was the glove thrown down to the lawyers. trouble to have formulated a sensible and pays but 6 per/cent. will not be very was not taken up, nor was the challenge the same character and tendency, if not of an Act which they say would not in the workable measure consistent with local largely invested in if the would-be investor replied to, and so far as we may judge always in the same form, and they usually least interfere with gambling and specularequirements instead of digging up the has to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent. Mr. Krawick scored, inasmuch as the follow the same process of evolution or Lion. This surely is the erroneous contenofficial applied to was ignorant of the order of occurrence. A day then comes tion of their counsel. The only inference point. It does seem strange to a non- when the long suffering masses lose to be drawn from Mr. Francis remarks fore, was the confirmation and explanation and explanation and explanation and explanation and explanation are supposed; door, of their rulers, apply the precept injury to a large portion of the community, which has done great the by Mr. Francis of the scheme for reorgal accordance to be fine accordance. to be in a position to gauge the Bill inscribed on the tomb of Bransnaw, one of has been fostered by the very men, who from a legal stand-point should be unable the illustrious founders of the English come have retained, him to plead against the to say whether an Ordinance that was in inchiwealth; "Rebellion to Tyrants is second treading of what Mr. Krawick Telegraph reporter. Whether that scheme Leman Ad was made law) he would have ledge that B. is on the verge of bankruptcy force thirty one years ago, is, or is not in force to-day. To turn to other points in they and mot may lead be moral Billy and it is a grave one, which may lead community. But no public man is justified | can A. do to protect himself? ... He | Mr. Francis interesting address-for themselves, or to to be repealed the Stock to withdrawal or defeat. It interferes with the joint authors seem to doubt, but in our in acting and working for the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwith for the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwith for the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwith for the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwithe for the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwithe for the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwither the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwither the interests of must either re-sell shares bearing it undoubtedly was notwither the interest of must either re-sell shares bearing it interests either re-sell shares either re-s humble opinion it will first require consist the expense of the many, and the same numbers as those he has standing that it was not an altogether, well of stocks or other securities of which periaps because people imagine the sustained effort of special pleading—the site of the many, and the same numbers as those he has standing that it was not an altogether, well of stocks or other securities of which periaps because people imagine the sustained effort of special pleading—the fictitious shares. There is no other way learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Companies of the could protect himself and learned O.C. instanced the "Comp in which he could protect himself, and learned Q.C. instanced the "Companies" to sit quietly down and see the profits lost. Act. We suppose by this was meant the policies of successful legislation is to make laws in seffort at legislation produce any measure The prophets who predicted that the Bill that, he might be assured of it he limited Liability Act of 1862. Now it is a accordance with the conditions is of the intat would tend to clear the atmosphere that people whom it is sought to govern and consideration, a measure called The Weaver under consideration, a measure called The Weaver and which had strongly. Another little point that must under consideration, a measure called The Weaver and which had strongly. Another little point that must under consideration, a measure called The Weaver and which had strongly. Another little point that must under consideration and strongly. Amendment Bill, that it will be approval and support and moreover, he additional advantage, of having the many of the means of hintereducing reference and moreover, he means of hintereducing reference and moreover. bonfires will blaze and tockets ascend Hon, Paintas Rates for a sponsory would the supporters of the house and tockets ascend Hon, Paintas Rates for a sponsory would be supporters of the house and tockets ascend Hon, Paintas Rates for a sponsory would be supporters of the house from it, but the

a year ob two ago the home Government stepped" in and increased the cost of launching companies on the public by nearly one hundred per cent. The Limited Liabilities Act is an affair of comparatively | making the law equal for all classes. recent years, but it has much to answer for. It has changed members of the once unbuyable aristocracy and of the House of Commons into monetary charlatans, who prostitute their titles or their M.P-ships to the a commonest members of the genus promoter." Millions have been subscribed | correcting those evils which are caused on the strength of grand names, and when hy over speculation, as witness "Pigs in the inevitable smash comes, the public. Parliament, by which it is sought to restrict finds the "Swell", has "ratted" just gambling in Iron Warrants in the same before liquidation became compulsory, way that Mr. Kaswick proposes to restrict and the last cheque drawn upon a vanishing Bank balance was for Directors' fees. Some drastic amendment of the In his address before the Chamber of have now become familiar to everyone | Krswick's Bill. He said it imposed a connected with the forming or floating of penalty for inserting false numbers, but it Companies

followed the Companies Act of 1862, though | had' band together in pursuit of enterprise, has shall be unlawful to tender any other to do with the insertion or non-insertion of share numbers in forward contracts, is a legal flight we are unable to follow. Mr. the same time, amusing, than the many Companies Act of 1862 has done in the and assure the learned gentleman that Companies Act (1862) Amendment Bill is Lor him, and that imperfections in a Bill tion, that gambling and speculation will | four through any Act of Parliament, and desire and endeavour to cleanse local from the camp not only of the "Bruking" that has lis second feeding; turned up a who were no doubt interested in having an epoch of such deliberate swindling that I financial affairs such as would never have I thanks of the entire community.

been dreamed about had, he not introduced this measure. But, on the other hand, to be thoroughly consistent, we should remove the embargo altogether by repealing, the Gaming Acts, and Glaring inequality in its incidence compels legislation, and so long as stocks and shares go up and down individuals will be found who will make a "book" on the event. 'It is undoubted that legislation is now being seriously directed towards gambling in shares, by insertion of the warrant numbers in forward contracts. Companies Act of 1862 is required, as Commerce Mr. Francis called attention to the weak points of that famous measure I the crude and incomplete wording of Mr. did not define false numbers, and it did In this strain we answer Mr. FRANCIS' not make it a misdemeanor to insert the remarks on the brilliant results that have numbers of shares of which the seller not possession or control. Again, what that Act, which authorises people to there is no provision in this Bill that it Doubtless Mr. Krswick will hasten to apologise (he has some aptitude) FRANCIS draws attention to what the that way for his want of legal training, instances of crass ignorance displayed by way of good, we draw attention to what what was good enough for the British the legal luminaries engaged in the it has done in the way of bad, and the Houses of Parliament seemed good enough sufficient comment on the good and [which he merely copied should not be laid bad of the original measure. Mr. Francis in his door. We all know the saying that says that Mr. Krswick's bill, if passed, lawyers, or at least those of the profession is not a lawyer, and we will see later on [will not in the least interfere with specula- | who are lawyers, can drive a coach, and go on the same, and that it will not in it would be strange indeed if they could he least degree check, much less stop, inot, while acts are framed by lawyers, for the evils of which complaint is made, if they made them perfect the lawyer's but that is one of the many rotten loccupation—like that of good old honest but worse still that it is lawyer-ridden. If | arguments adduced by the Q. C. when | Otherlo-would be gone, and the world many better, sounder, and far more logical would be ruled by common sense instead were at hand for the advancement of his of by windy argument. Mr. Francis object. We go second to none in our says there is no doubt the amount of confusion, trouble, and delay that will be several local twin-brothers to the devil; share-dealing transactions, but we once caused to legitimate share business will be and for all maintain that Mr., KESWICK'S | very great if this Ordinance is passed, and Bill in its present form will not have the we quite agree with him, but all the same desired effect—the remedy lies more with this, on his part, was simply an assertion the individual members of the Share without proof, and we fear Mr. Prancis to Brokers' Association, or by a combined must have been retained without refreshers effort on the part of that body, than with any to any great amount, and so ambled along legislative measure that can be introduced. at his own pace. Be Mr. Kaswick's Bill.
But for argument's sake let us continue what it will the gist of it seems to us to: this contention and ask-What then has the l'amount to this:-If a man buys a horse Share-brokers Association to dread from for the hunting season, say a bay, and of common and double the number to the passage of the Bill? By opposing it when the time comes for delivery, a bay master those of intricate English law-for I they show that what they do fear is a which is not the bay contracted for, but no one lawyer with whom we have had diminution of their brokerages, and yet one which is guaranteed to be in every through the mouth of their Counsel respect equal, is tendered, the buyer they say that the bill will not in the can refuse to take delivery and sue for least interfere with speculation, and damages. It empowers the duped one Constitution is made up of Acts repealing | if it does not interfere with speculation | to prosecute, but does it make the horse. Acts repealing acts, and so on ad infinitum, | it; cannot therefore interfere with their | dealing market any the purer? We very brokerages. This is consistency with a much doubt it, and so we do as regards vengeance! Mr. Francis says it is not the Mr. Krswick's Bill. Of course if a seller short-sellers who ruin themselves or who states certain numbers, it might produce cause the ruln of others, and quotes the confusion, trouble, and delay, and the case of a man who has been ruined by ultimate result would be exactly on all short-selling and is now in the Bankruptcy fours with the case of the horse-dealer. Court. Again, consistency, thy name is J.J.F. And Mr., Francis contends that the Bill The persons, says Mr. Francis, who are will do substantial mischief by tying the rulned are not those who are selling for hands of many honest and respectable the fall but those who have bought shares | dealers, and will place an impediment it is perfectly correct. The man who sells to the hands of dealers, whether short does not, if he has his wits about him, they be honest and respectable or the the Bankruptcy Court. Wreckers are men the way of honest and straightforward who control a certain number of shares, Lbusiness, and neither at the same time which they plant out on time, not necessarily should it be passed to the detriment of fall for delivery on a particular settling day genuine business men. Mr. Francis and so on, and by this means they may be found by making his clients, the Share sell three and four times more than their [Brokers, Association, honest by Act of actual holding and never be caught. Parliament. This is a big order, but the because when the time comes for remedy lies with the brokers themselves. money—may be alarmed at the steady also jobbers and dealers, and he is anxious decline in values, may be unable to finance | that Government should assist in purifying their purchases, or may think it wisest to the profession by compelling every broker to cut their loss, and so the shares' fait back I take out a license, and undertake on oath Into the hands of the "wrecker" more or | not to act as a lobber. Such a measure quite right, it is not the short seller who is anything contemplated by Mr. KESWICE's rulned, it is the man who buys against the Bill, but at the same time it would enable short seller who loses his money in History | the public to distinguish the wheat from of Pepeals itself, and this saying is absolutely | the chaff, and were it not known that the I tion of circumstances and conditions run I look like a severe reflection upon the men again and again, but the effects and con- who are up in arms and retain Mr. Francis sequence of every such combination have as their champion to oppose the passing obedience to God." People were never calls his exceedingly modest Bill. There vet made moral by Act of Parliament, is another-objection to Mr. KESWICK'S A FAULTY LAW.

Or all recent Bills passed by the local Legislature in none were there such ample means available nor scope given for conferring benefits upon the public at large by effectually dealing with a great social ovil, as was the case when that Ordinance which is now known as the Gambling Act was framed. But at the same time it must be admitted that lame. ill-drafted, and imperfect specimen of legal workmanship though it is, it has been the means of closing hundreds of the so-called "clubs" which existed, it has also outlawed the Totalisator-the best result of all from a betting-man's point of view-and banned the sale of lotterv tickets. No one, we venture to say, will question the necessity for such measure had it only been framed in a more sensible and workable form. This journal had for months been urging the expediency, and the absolute necessity of the speedy repression of gambling clubs which were really responsible for the downfall of many an honest servant, and the Colony welcomed it even in the imperfect form of the new Gambling Ordinance. But already the necessity for its revision is apparent. At present it is made, illegal for a person to sell, possess, or in any way be connected with Manila lottery tickets. That is really no new enactment-it existed in the old Gambling | the navy. Act, only that was a dead letter. There is no doubt whatever that the possibility of gaining the first prize fascinated a great many people—including not a few Government officials-and in the golden times of 1889 purchases of as many as two hundred tickets in one month, by one man alone, were not unknown. In every hotel, in the streets, even in the Courts of Justice, one was pestered by pertinacious youths to invest in Manila lottery tickets and the whole business became a regular nuisance. This new Ordinance however, has been the means of stopping all this and the purchase of a ticket to-day requires a talent for intrigue worthy of diblomat. A few weeks ago the first prosecution

arrested and fined §25, but the tickets had to be returned because upon an appeal being made Mr. Wise very rightly held that "a ship was not a street within the meaning of the Act. But in the case of the Lim Hui shop, reported in another column, there will probably be no such question-although, of course, the counsel for the defence has yet to be heard. We merely instance the case—it is still sub judice, and any comments, one way or the other, would be out of place. -Our-purpose-in-now-referring-tothe Ordinance is to point out a serious inconsistency on which these cases have some bearing. At present the whole of the Manila lottery tickots not sold in the Philippines—that is to say 30,000 out of the 45,000 issued—are farmed by a Spanish firm having its headquarters here. It is from Hongkong that Japan, the coast ports, the Straits "valuable cargo" annually is no inconsiderable item in the accounts of several local shipping agents. But unless the Gambling Act is amended it will be competent for a police officer, armed with the necessary warrant, to break into the premises of the Farmer, who really does no local traffic in these tickets whatever, and seize 9:60,000 worth of tickets, and with such

took place, when a Chinaman who was

retailing tickets on board a steamer was

simply deal in and look upon these tickets as so much merchandise—a firm that sells nothing less than 1000 tickets a time, which precludes its infringing even the spirit of the law, since nothing like that number are now sold here in a month —is likely to bring the Ordinance into contempt, and will not improbably influence the attitude of the Manila Government in its dealings with English merchants under Spanish jurisdiction.

a"contingency within the bare bounds of

possibility it is very certain that the

So far as the retailers in Hongkong are

concerned the law is good, but

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Stam Gazette of the 13th inst. says that Russian Ambascador was expected there in the course of the next two weeks.

Ir is notified in Saturday's Gasette that Dr Cantlie, Dr. Ho Kai, and Mr. N. J. Ede have been re-appointed members of the Sanitary Board by the Acting Governor.

THE Czarewitch recently presented \$1,000 to the Tokyo Charlty Hospital. He has sent a telegram to H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, stating that his wound had healed, and that his health was

THE new Provincial Treasurer of Canton has been detained in the North on account of the the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after troubles on the Yangtsze, but he is expected to arrive at Canton in the course of the present

THE Mainichi Shimbun, says that the Government granted permission on the 4th inst. for the construction of ship docks at Yokohama. The mestimated cost, on the plans of Major-General Palmer, is 3,000,000 yen. 1819. 1919 116

On the last-and first-trip of the new Scottish Oriental steamer Loo Sok to Bangkok, early a railing along the edge of the path, and for the also is Chang Vao and the various military and I magine the consternation of these Celestials, as have been correct. This was that the Albany to prepare the necessary resolutions for the

Loo Sor, we take this opportunity this strong the small be borne in mind that a strong the small be managed and conducted in the scene of the wreck; so your passen- orphans are left to a great extent dependent on this important Board the Navy is managed and conducted in skill as a navigator and courtesy to your passen- orphans are left to a great extent dependent on this important Board the Navy is managed gers. We have thoroughly enjoyed the week spent | the benevelence of the public. The funeral | Viceroy Li and Chang Yao are requested by the on board and were it not that a hearty welcome yesterday evening was attended by Col. Mulcahy, Emperor to see the establishment at the various ing in bot pursuit, doubtless both taking a bee; opponents—to use a yest hand were it not that a hearty welcome yesterday evening was attended by Col. Mulcahy, Emperor to see the establishment at the various ing in bot pursuit, doubtless both taking a bee; opponents—to use a yest hand and were it not that a hearty welcome yesterday evening was attended by Col. Mulcahy, Emperor to see the establishment at the various ing in bot pursuit, doubtless both taking a bee; opponents—to use a yest and it by on board and were it not that a nearly welcome yesternay evening was attended by an efficient line, while the seemingly unfortinate General Managers and upon what from Hongkong is practically ended. To your officers and proposed at the seeming of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have the normal here of the A and S. Highlanders have not heard here of their bookseeping. This stances detailed above, we have the normal here of their bookseeping. The normal here of their bookseeping with the clear of their bookseeping with the clear of their bookseeping with the clear of their bookseeping. The stances detailed above, we have the following and the permanent of the A and S. Highlanders have the seeming to the construction of additional fortist at the construction of additional fortist at the clear of the A and S. Highlanders have the seeming the construction of additional fortist at the construction of additional for the success of this good ship, this latest were in attendance, and the fitting party was any the work in the success of this good ship, this latest were in attendance, and the fitting party was

THE Russian man-of-war Admiral Nakhimoff arrived yesterday from Nagasaki, and th Spanish cruiser Reina Cristina left for Manila.

A MOVEMENT is on foot amongst the foreigners and natives in Japan to obtain funds for the maintenance of the grave of Will Adams, the first Englishman to visit Japan.

WE understand that Mr. Yu Sul Wan, of Suprema Court celebrity, has been appointed by he Viceray of Nankin as Foreign Secretary in the settlement of the Wu-such riot claims.

A NATIVE paper says that the Viceroy of Canton has ordered forts to be built on the island of Honan. All the requisite machinery and materials are being purchased, and the work will be commenced at once.

THE attack on Russia's pride and glory has brought about one result. According to the Mainichi the Dai Nippon policeman's sword is a doomed ornament, and assassinations in future will have to be performed with the club of commerce.

THE cross-actions between Mr. McGregor and the Siam Goldfields Co., Ltd., were concluded in the British Consular Court at Bangkok on the 22nd just., when judgment was given in favor of the Company on the claim for £1,700, and against Mr. McGregor for £700.

THE U.S. Navy lays over even the British, in some respects. The new flag-ship on the Japan station, the Lancaster, is, it seems, all ready to sall, except that she is eighty men short of her | have been a bet of \$5, and the other lunatics complement, and they cannot ship any more until Congress increases the number of men in | champagne deserve to get sea-sick...

In connection with the telegram from home Ordinance has been that the fon-ton and bokintimating the Admiralty's intention of sending out three cruisers to replace the same number of gunboats, the N. C. Daily News is informed that the Peacock, Pigmy, Plover, and Redpole are considered to draw too much water for this station, so three of them are to be sent home and replaced by one cruiser,

ANUMBER of Chinamen employed in a shopon the T. H. Whitehead will elicit the information at Praya were arrested on the 23rd lost, by Inspector Stanton on a charge of keeping a public gaming-house. The "keeping" consisted in the possession of a few slips of Manila lottery-tickets, wich, the defendants allege, were about to be sent to Canton. In itself the event is trivial, but as the principle involved is an important one, we shall have something to say on the matter

A JAPANESE letter says that the Russians wish to "borrow" from the Koreans a place bordering on the sea-coast (believed to be Deer Island opposite Fusar). The Russian Minister in Korea sent a request to the Korean King asking for the loan of a sea-port, upon the receipt which message the King held a Cabinet Council when the matter was fully discussed, and it was decided the request could not be granted. The King therefore has sent an answer in the negative to the Russian Minister.

THE second of the series of monthly smoking concerts which the committee of the City Clui have organised was given on Saturday evening last. The attendance was a little smaller than on the former occasion, but there was no lack of enthusiasm, a most enjoyable evening being spent. Among the contributors to the general pleasure were Messrs, Macdonald, Robinson, Dade, Manning, Airey, Underwood, Kershaw, Watt, Prebble, and the genial .Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. J. Stewart, who made his dibut as a rival of Rubinstein.

SINCE Tuesday last, says the Siam Gasette of the 13th June, the British Consular Court has been occupied with the case of F. McGregor. v. Siam Gold Fields. Mr. French is presiding. Mr. the mere freight and insurance on nearly | McGregor, formerly manager of the company, | following telegram was received from the Coma million and a half dollars' worth of this is represented by E. Mitchel, assisted by Mr. | pany's Secretary, now on a tour of inspection. Page. Mr. Gibbons, the present manager of the dated from the mine at Mount McDonald, Siam Gold Fields, is conducting the case for the N.S.W. :-After making searching examination, company. Mr. McGregor's claim amounts to Mr. Seaver's report confirms his former one in some £1,600. The case was completed yesterday afternoon, and the jury will assemble to-day to deliberate on their decision.

THE Hongkong Rifle Association competition for the Short Range Challenge Cup and Range Spoons took place on Saturday last, at the 500 and 600 yards ranges. Seven members put in an appearance, but although the conditions were favorable for good shooting the results were business will be taken to safer territory. | miscrable all round." The following are the detailed scores :---

Col. Sergt. Boyd, o1st Regt..... 30 Col. Sergt. Mack, 01st Regt..... 31 Inspector A. Mann, H.K.P...... 96 application to the wholesale importers, who Mr. J. Anderson ......

As will be observed Col. Sergt. Boyd was the winner of the Cup and 600 yards Range Spoon, while the Spoon for the 500 yards Range was won by Col. Sergt, Mack.

GOVERNOR Des Voux has left Japan. On the 5th lust, together with Capt. Milner, aide-decamp, accompanied by Mr. Hugh Fraser H.B.M. Minister, he was granted an audience by H.I.M. the Emperor, at 10 a.m. Sir William and Lady Des Vœux, with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser, were subsequently granted an audience by the Empress, On the following day he visited Enoshims, Hakene, and Kamakura. He did Kurio Kuhn a good turn, buying largely, and subsequently sending a testimonial in which he said-" The prices I have found, on the whole. responsible, and what you have sold to me has always proved to be what it was represented to be." He and H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, who is now travelling under the title of Count Folster. left together in the Gaelic on the ath inst. A the vessel passed the English men-of-war the sailors manned the rigging and cheered, but whether this was done in compliment to the Prince, or to the Governor of Hongkong, no-one

An accident which unfortunately terminated they say, highly satisfactory. The Emperor has of the premises, as they were quietly leaving. It is necessary to a have a some! idea (of the to his house in East Block, when, at a partil inspected by them, as well as that the sallors on the priest and asked bim if such was not the Albany ran-her bow reaching the laked itself. but his condition soon became critical, and death

LAST year Hongkong silver and copper coins to the value of 52 mil'ion dollars were put into circulation. They seem to gravitate away from a pile of people whom we know.

JOURNALISM in Tientsin is very languid. The Chinasa Timas is only a memory, to-day, and the native organ, the Shik-bao, is to put up its shutters at the end of the month, unless negociations with a foreign editor are successful.

THE official report on the Blue-book for last year, just issued, shows that the revenue in 1890 amounted to \$2,011,859.27, or, excluding premlums from land sales, to \$1,995,220.47; and the expenditure amounted to \$1,915,350.47 including extraordinary works; excluding these, to \$1,517,843.05.

Among the passengers by the P. & O. Co's steamer Pekin on the 21st inst. was the wellknown smoresardo Mr. Pemberton W. Willard. who brings along his latest Australian company of operatic artistes. They have just concluded a season at Singapore, the critics of which place pronounced very favorably on their merits. Hongkong will have an opportunity of judging for itself in about another week.

THE Empress of Fasan left Yokohama on the 13th Inst. for Vancouver fairly crammed with passengers. One of them, whose desire for notoriety was evidently out of all proportion to his stock of common sense, dived from the rai of the deck into the sea with all his garments about him. The immediate incentive is said t who expressed their admiration by standing

ONE consequence of the new gambling iss people are flocking over to Kowloon City in droves. We are informed that sites for over 150 houses have been cleared for the erection of gambling dens, whereas until recently there were only five or six. Under the circum stances it is most desirable that the publi should know what the Government are doing in the matter, and it is to be hoped that the Hon. Friday's Council meeting."

MR. Mukobata Jisaburo, lately jinrikisha drawer to H.I.H. the Czarewitch, and the recipient of good deal of *kudos* over his conduct at Otsu, has been "whooping it up" in a manner hardly consistent with the dignity of his position, according to the Japan Advertiser. Having journeyed to a place of evil report in the environs of Kyoto. in company with two damsels who certainly ought to have known better, he called on return at a hotel, and being required to write his name in the visitor's book, described himself by a false name. And yet he was only travelling

THE Straits Times of the 13th Inst. says :- We (senior), a solicitor of the Supreme Court of deaks. Singapore, who has been absent from Singapore for some time. It appears to be assumed that Mr. Koek is in: Dutch territory and, if so, it may be doubted whether the warrant is of much avail. Mr. Kock is alleged to be a Dutch subject, and although during his residence in Singapore-it-has-been-assumed-that-he-had become an English subject, yet that may not be the case. If he is a Dutch subject he cannot be extradited, nor may it be practicable to attempt to prosecute him before the Dutch courts for the offences which are alleged against him, and which, if committed, were committed in English territory. The matter in fact may possibly offer some nice points of international law.

THE Acting Secretary of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, informs us that the nearly every detail, and in addition he says. "Through gross mismanagement (the mine) has not yet been successful, the necessary work for developing the mine has not been done." Mr. Seaver's, report contains remarks as to the machinery, which are favorable. By a small expenditure (we can) provide all that is necessary (for required) alterations. It will be necessary to organize afresh. In order to (be able to) put a stop to work (we) must first have the money (for) wages, causing additional expense, unless you remit. The pyrites sent to Foctscray are not yet treated; explanation by

THE Director of the Telegraph Office at Vladithe news, proceeded to the office where ference, and showed the telegram, asking the instructions of the Governor on the matter. The Governor thereupon invited the Director of the Telegraph Office into a private office, where he reprimanded him, saying that the Telegraph Office should keep secret all telegrams received. and that he had been very indiscreet in laying open such a matter in the presence of the officers in the room. Should the people become agitated. before particulars were known, in consequence of the contents of the telegram leaking but, in and subject to ultimate review by the Court what way would be snewer for it? The Director. expressed regret for bis error and then retired. but on the same day, at about 5 p.m., he shot | would be far more conducive to the general good.

APPARENTLY the great influx of five and ten cent pieces from the Canton Mint is affecting the profits on the colony's subsidiary coinage, for during the last few days they have been refused at the Post Office and other Government places of business.

On the 8th inst. the Russian frigate Admiral Nachimoff arrived at Yokohama from Wiadivostock with Prince George of Greece on board he having received orders by telegram to proceed home was the United States. He accordingly left in the Gaelic.

DURING the early part of this month, according to the Mercury's Tientsin correspondent, over twenty native money-changing shops stopped business, and the failure of two Chinese banks, with liabilities of Tis, 200,000 each, was reported within the same period.

SOVEREIGNS swapping saddles. Capt. Mahome Bey, the Turkish officer, who recently came out in charge of a stud of Arab horses as a present from the Sultan to the Mikado, has been decorated with the fourth class of the order of the Mirror, and given a pair of chin (pug dogs) and two rifles for presentation to the Sultan.

THE 19th inst., or according to Chinese reckoning the 13th day of the 5th moon, was the day upon which, according to the natives, Kuan T was supposed to sharpen his sword. When he does not forget this little ceremony, water from his lapstone (rain) falls to let the people know that he has carried out the annual programme. If rain does not fall on this day it is believed that there will be a great amount of sickness.

THE Government Inspector of schools, Dr. Eitel. in his report for 1800, states that there were scholars on the books. Their education cost the ratepayers very little short of \$30 a head. As a year is pretty expensive when we consider the fact that the majority of the pupils are scrubby little Chinese youngsters whose parents don't earn much more.

An up-river correspondent writes to the Shanghal Mercury that the funeral of the two unfortunate victims of the Wusueli massacre was solemnized at Hankow on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Bishop Boone in a most impressive manner, several hundreds of foreigners following the remains to their last resting-place. The officers and men of the U.S.S. Palos, H.M.S. Porpoise. and the French Vibers all attended in full uniform, a salute being fired over the graves by a file of marines from the Porpoise.

WE respectfully beg to inform Mr. Francis, O.C., that if he wants to summon any public bodies for being a howling nulsance he can get a fine indictment against the Artillery people Some days ago they carted a 32-ton gun, about twenty-seven feet long, into a nice slanting position opposite Murray Barracks, leaving just room for a ricksha to pass on either side. A understand that a warrant has been, or is likely | the present rate of progress it will get to its to be, issued for the arrest of Mr. Edwin Kock, destination when all our officials are at their

> AMONG the crowd of miserable wretches charged with trivial offences in the Police Court yesterday was a peccant pediar, who was fined a shekel of silver for hawking eggs without a licence. Now, the question arises, if you have a hen, and It persists in laying eggs when it likes, what are you to do? Tell it to wait a bit till you get your document? Or tie the-hen up while you hunt round for a licensing officer? Or all up with a candle by the hen's bedside with license man waiting below for emergencies Our Q. C. might shed a little light on this 'question.

On the 19th inst. a passenger junk running between here and Aberdeen village was stopped by somemen belonging to the Chinese Customs and searched. Those on board protest that she was in British waters, and considerable friction between the Government and the local Commissioner will probably result. At the same time it is only fair to the Customs people to state that although a considerable amount of amuggl ing is done by Hongkong junks, stringent instructions have been issued by Sir Robert Hart that the most particular care is to be taken that any suspected vessels are in Chinese waters. beyond all doubt, before they are boarded Junks have been selzed lately because they were found carrying contraband goods; one cleared for Swatow only the other day with salt fish, and when stopped by the Ling-fung up the coest, about seventy rifles were found on board, besides a lot of sulphur and other things that were not salt fish. Evidently the chief difficulty is to strictly define the limits of the territorial waters

AT the Magistracy yesterday a chair coolie is the employ of one of our doctors was fined \$4 vostock shot himself over the Otsu affair, the for refusing to obey a reasonable order of his circumstances leading to the act being that, on employer, namely to take up the shafts of the the 13th May, at I p.m., a telegram arrived at medico's ricksha and jog along. His excuse that place from the Russian Legation in Tokyo, was that it was "not his turn." Any excuse reporting the attempted assassination of the is good enough for people of this class Czarewitch. The Director, becoming flurried at however trivial the pretext, or without even a pretence of an excuse, they shirk their the Governor and other officers, were in con- work in the most perverse and incomprehensible manner. Meantime, perhaps, a patient dies, or a steamer sails away—but it is all the same to the coolie. The only remedy allowed by the law is to take out a summons and go to Court with the case. This is always very troublesome, and often impossible; and even when it is done, the coolie practically is not punished at all. goes to gaol for a week, and has a much better l time than in his own home. If the law allowed employers, within carefully prescribed limits. desired, to enforce their commands on the spot of et armis, it would result in no hardship, but

THE reports of the disturbances in the North are LI HUNG-CHANG, Viceroy of Chibli, and Chang losing nothing at the hands of the missionaries. Yao, Governor of Shantung, have sent in a joint | One of them, writing from Nanking on the 17th inspection, says a native paper, and in it they | yarn i-During the riot and looting of some Pelyang and Nanyang Squadrons have been "eyeless" children were concealed, they selved i from high water mark is the rock eyer's

THE Chinese around Tientsin and all over Shantung are fearfully uneasy about the doubt of rain, for it is believed that unless there are a few good showers soon the entire wheat crop will be destroyed. A rainfall of only two inches is reported over the Yellow River basin.

A TELEGRAM was received from Manila yesterday stating that the branch of the Hougkong and Shanghal Bank had been re-opened, the matter in dispute having been referred to the Supreme Court, and in the meantime the embargo, has been removed. Details, however, are withheld by the "genial" manager.

IT is reported by the Pinang' Gazette that more than one Chinese firm there is in serious difficulties owing to the fall in price of Acheer pepper. It appears that they have advanced several thousands of dollars on the produce a the rate of \$12 a picul, and the price, has now gone down to as low as \$8 to \$0.

THE Siam Herald says that the Minister o Agriculture, with the senction of the King, has granted to Mr. Grassi and others a concession to make new canals in order to bring a larger area of padi lands under cultivation, concessionaries are to have 40 cen (one English mile) wide on each side of the canal in payment | Fu Shun, a foki in the same shop; and two of the work of construction.

THE commercial outlook locally is brightening the purest motives in the world. If he had known daily, and signs are not wanting that Hongkong' is not quite such a "busted flush," as, so many this would happen he would not have been mixed feared. The latest indication of reviving trade is the purchase of the old-established business. The jury had no trouble in finding him quilty, of Fairall and Co., milliners and costumiers, by 223 schools in the Colony last year, with 9,644 | the enterprising manager; of the Hongkong, Trading Company. The "monopoly," is being fractured every way.

> IN the Supreme Court on the 22nd inst., before the Acting Chief Justice sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, Mr. Leach entered a nolle prosequi in the case against Wu Chan, contractor, charged with manslaughter, by careless blasting. !- His, lordship said he had looked through the depositions, and concurred in the Crown Prosecutor's decision, as there seemed to be no evidence inculpating the defendant. He was accordingly. discharged. This concluded the June Sessions

THAT misfortunes never come alone is a truism in respect to Bangkok this year. First, from the unusually dry season the produce could not be got down to market, then a terrific fire in Sampeng swept away one-and-a-half million dollars worth of movable property, this was followed by the collapse of a number of business firms which obviously shook the commercial equilibrium of the place, then the lengthened drought and the terrible epidemic of cholera effected disasters that are irreparable, and to crown all, says the local Times, a second fire has destroyed property to the value of half a million dollars and caused the death of several people in

AT Holih, a small town in the Ningkuo district

of Anhui, rumours were current about the destruction of foreign churches and property and the general rising against foreigners. The people were much excited, having been stirred up by -secret, agents. One night about three weeks ago, says the Hubao, over twenty strangers arrived, bringing with them large quantities of fire-arms and ammunition, and put up at certain inn. The elders, becoming suspicious gave information to the guard of soldiers doing police duty. This force being small and weak notice was given to the villagers and a crowd of volunteers joined the ranks. The line was surrounded and the strangers; were told 'to, surrender. They had plenty of pluck and fight in them, however, and the only answer they returned was a volley of bullets ! The fight became general, darkness favouring both parties ... The besleged knew that with the advantage of firethe Ningkuo magistrate with a body of armed

retreated helter-skelter, the "children," follow- together, the Kobe syndicate seem to have their the future, whether by a Board of Directors or Takes this was and to bush of the state of t

SUPREME COURT IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. B. J. Ackroyd, Asting Chief June 18th.

The June Sessions were opened to-day, with five prisoners on the list. The following jury was sworn :-- Messis, W. H. Wallace, W. H. Walker, H. B. Pike, A. Muller, G. M. Rannerjec, D. J. Patrick, and W. S. Bamsey. M.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Liu Leong was charged with assault and robbery. The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Leach, stated that on May 14th, prisoner and another man had, "according to the evidence," armed themselves with swords and revolvers property and money amounting to \$120 or thereabouts. On an alarm being saised, a Chinese constable come and after a struggle arrested the prisoner. His accomplice escaped. During the fight prisoner attacked the officer with a sword, and the other man fired his pistol. Evidence was given by Fo Sik, Man. a money changer in the shop, who was robbed and slightly wounded; other men who were in the place at the time of the robbery: Prisoner admitted having the two swords (produced in court) but protested that he only stood outside the shop and looked on, with

up in the affair. and he was sentenced to five years hard labour and two whippings of 25 strokes cach.

TUNNATURAL OFFENCE.

Rem Singh was charged with committing an unnatural offence with one So Yat. Mr. Robinson for the defence saked that the two parties to the offence be tried together, and the

Crown Prosecutor had no objection. Not being either of our contemporaries we refrain from giving further details, only stating that they got three years each

nior of othe fortune-teller.

1. Wong Hol Chow was charged with larceny of \$140 ln November, 1889. The prosecutor wanted to gamble in a Wei-sing lottery, which Mr. Leach described as a lottery depending on the names of candidates succeeding in the Canton examinations. . He accordingly asked the prisoner, who by certain lineantations and mysterious charms got hold of the money entrusted to prosecutor. who was boy to Mr. Sassoon, and said the money would increase and multiply. The details have been already published.

...His Lordship in summing up pointed out that there was only one witness who said anything about the prisoner taking the money. One witness in certain cases might be sufficient. Prisoner when arrested was put in a cell alone, and proseculor was sent for and identified him at bace. The jury unanimously acquitted the prisoner and found that the means adopted for his identification was eminently unsatisfactory. The Court then adjourned.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held on the 24th inst., Mrc D. Gillies was voted into the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. H. Cox, J. B. Coughtrie, S. Danby, G. H. Potts, Ho Fook, R. Shewan, and others.

The Chairman; said :- Gentlemen.-Messrs: Russell & Co., having failed and executed an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. case to be qualified to hold the General Managership, of the Company, the appointment therefore became vacant, and as you are aware arms they could stand a long siege, and the on the foth inst a private meeting of the sharebesiegers valued their lives too much to think of | holders was called when the following resolustorming a place full of desperate men fighting for I tions were proposed and passed :-First-That their lives. How long this state of affairs might: | this meeting pledges itself to approve of Messrahave lasted it is impossible to tell, but eventually | Shewannes Corrbeing appointed General Managers of the Company from the time of the runners arrived on the scene. He took in the resignation of Messrs. Russell & Co. until the situation at a glance, and placing himself at the date of a detering to be called in accordance with head of his men, ordered and led the charge. I the Acticins of Association to again consider the The party swept on like a whirlwind, forcing the approintment of parmanent General Managers. doors and rushing upon the strangers like Second. That the Company's auditors, Messrs, P. madmen. In a few seconds a young bandlt I Asnold and J. H. Cox, be requested to audit the still in his teens lay dead on the ground, I Company's books and prepare a statement of and fifteen others were wounded and account for presentation to the shareholders. captured. The prisoners were Honan and I Messrs Russell & Co, as you all know were the Shantung men who had been hiding in the a original promoters of the China and Manila Steam, Tsinteh district of the same province, where the i ship Co., Ltd., therefore they were, privileged in head of their organisation resides. They were il having the Articles of Association drawn up as accordingly taken to the Tsinteh magistrate for || they now stand nand if we give them credit for trial. What their organisation is, and who their i permitting the public to participate with themleaders are, they refused to divulge. These are | selves in a bighly lucrative shipping business, not the Kolao Hul, but must be some remnant of | you must admit that they were fairly entitled the Nien-tre, who were mostly from Shantung, under the circumstances to retain the full Honan and Anhui, and who once devastated a control of the Company and make ample large part of Chica. And Marie Manager Provision for their remuneration, Now . And Other burrances is sturnesses with land left that other abareholders and this Company, are having a light representation with the contraction and an auderno obligation, to, those whom they may Wx have heard of a smart piece of business pp appoint as general managers, it is but right that the part of the syndicate which was formed here | before we commit ourselves to any steps for the to buy the wreck of the steamer Albany, says | future management of the Company, we should the Kobe Herald. It appears that another carefully take into consideration the modifications syndicate formed of Osaka and Hyogo mer- that will be necessary in our Articles of Associachants bld higher than the one formed here thon of course no resolutions to alter them can and so obtained the right of raising the be made at this meeting, but with your permiss wreck of But some shrews a head or heads slon I will call your attention to a few of the among the Kobe crowd suggested that if the clauses which the my bpinion require looking Island of Matsushima, on which the Albany linto: "Under clause; 3 of Article VIII. power to struck, were purchased, they would have all clearly reserved to the Company to alter the form nice little draw on their opposition friends who of government of the Company, and substitute a had outbidden them, "No sooner suggested than Board of Directors for the Consulting Committee. the "good thing" was caught at, and the island . I would also recommend that advantage betaken soon became the property of the Kobe syndi- of the present crisis to make provision in the cate, for a sum, we have heard, of sociation for the removal of the dollars. Now those who bought the wreck General Managers who may hereafter, be report to the Throne about their recent tour of June, tells the following highly improbable have been informed that if they wish to make appointed in the case of their being like our late use of the Island a rent of 500 dollars per Managers unable or unwilling to act. Clause speak in very high terms of the places they have | Catholic property not far from Tanyang, the | month must be paid. To properly understand | of Aiticle VIII ought also to be altered and visited, the result of their investigations, being rioters followed the French Fathers to the rear the position in which these latter are placed [amended, 184 the remuneration taken by the General Managers is exceedingly liberal, and in As accident which unfortunately terminated they say, highly satisfactory. The Emperor has fatally yesterday (21st inst.) occurred last replied that the report has been noted, and he is Thursday night to Conductor W. Garrett, of the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten the neighbouring naval stations, as well as the Ordinance Stores, Shortly after ten they found several large wooden bee position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the replication which now exists on the position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the replication which has the view of the competition which now exists on the position of the sunken steamer selatively so the view of the competition which now exists on the replication which has the view of the competition which has the view of the competition which the vi calarly III-lighted and narrow part of the path, the ships and the soldiers at the different camps case, "Yes," he laughingly replied: "they and her after part, in which were some 500 tons possible of advantages, what now that this are fall of children, but pray do not interdead weight of rice, resting upon the rock spokes have been put through their drill before the two of above. This request served only to of above. This request served only to Li's foresight in making various improvements | confirm, their suspicions, and further entreaty | below, water, thus giving, the Albany, and their successors of Those are the principal points calculated to be of benefit to his country, as was unavailing to deter them from exposing the inclined position from the horizontal, her stern in our Articles of Association which require well as the ability he has always displayed in "base foreign trick." Finally, a rush was made with its dead weight cargo being depressed. In your consideration, and I would recommend. stances are a disgrace to the responsible the management of his important post, and the for the boxes, and seising one, an unsuspecting the fore part only light freight such as curios that two of the management of his important post, and the authorities. For two years provision has been discharge of his multifarious duties. The Vicercy rioter throw it to a comrade, while he was stowed. It can now be athle meeting for the purpose of consulting with made in the Service estimates for the creetion of is honourably recommended for promotion, as preparing to carry off the much-sought children. easily seen that Cape. Dithlettens statement may the Company's Splicitors, and distinguished for promotion, as this month, the passengers presented the following complimentary address to Skipper Benson:

"Dear Sir,—Before leaving your command, the

"Dear Sir,—Before leaving of the feeble lamp half-way up by an

"Dear Sir,—Before leaving to the feeble lamp half-way up by an

"Dear Sir,—Before leaving to the feeble lamp half-way up by an

"Dear Sir,—Before leaving to the feeble lamp half-way up by an

"Dear Sir,—Before leaving to t

Clause 7. Atticle VIII. it is provided that the management of the business of the Company shall be conducted in such manner as the shareholders in general meeting shall determine. This clause gives us the power to deal with the question of the management, but with one to Amoy by & sailing vessel : issue two by a regard to the other alterations in the Ar- fast steamer which does not stop here; issue embirgo could not be made without breaking ticles it will be safer if we leave them to another | three by favor of a passenger going South : four meeting. The success of the Company will by a sampan; five by a trading junk-but none then such an act would cause intervention by largely depend on good management. I there by the Post Office ! fore think it would be will if some of the Shareholders present would favour us with their views on this vere important matter. I think it holders know how far the auditing has been carried, and roughly how the accounts stand with regard to the company's position.

Mr. Arnold, one of the additors, said that the accounts had been in their hands for such a short time that no proper statement could be reach and be enjoyed by laid before them, "The accounts from Manila and London had yet to come in. But he had drawn up a memo, showing what had been done

The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen, Messrs. Shewan & Co. are a very young firm, and have yer to make a name for themselves, and have to struggle against a great many trials and adversities. I think it would be a graceful thing on our part, considering the long experience that they have had while in the firm of Russell and Company, and the thorough knowledge that they have of our husiness, if we were to appoint them our general managers, and l move to that effect.

Mr. Danby seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. After a little discussion on the question

Mr. R. Shewan proposed that the temporary "general managers be empowered to consult with "the Company's solicitors and draw up a resolution." Ito be submitted to Mr. Gilles and Mr. J. H. Cox, after which it should be put before a special meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of I making the necessary falterations in the Afticles. of Associations.

Mr. Cox seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cox then read and explained a memo. showing the financial position of the company, as far as the auditors had been able to determine it from the accounts yet available. This, however, could not of course be at all complete. After a little discussion, Mr. Arnold proposed

- Mr Coughtrie seconded, and it was resolved-That the accounts be made up as soon as possible (up to the day when Meisrs. Russell & Co handed them over to Mexics. Shewan & Co. nudited, printed, and "circulated" among th shareholders.

Some discussion followed, on details of accoun and the meeting then terminated. "" """

EXPECTED TROUBLE AT CANTO

Rumours have been current all day to the effect that the foreigners in Canton are more than by the native police and that all existing goods uneasy about the attitude of the Chinese, and stored in their godowns be taken possession of, that the missionaries are preparing to leave, at any time. The latter part of the rumour due to the fact that one missionary came down on the 24th instant to go home, and two others accompanied him. The uneasiness seems really to exist, for on an order being received here on the 23rd from the north asking for a consignment of tevolvers, was found that large numbers of those weapons had been sent to Canton, and the supply remaining was very limited. Anti-foreign placards too, are being posted in the city. A meeting di the Europeans was called by the Consult yesterday afternoon, at which they were officially warned not to leave the Shameen unless preparet to protect themselves. Sentries have beet already posted at the gates, of the Concession, and it is alleged that several European stores have been closed. The Customs shologes, have also been mobilised and drilled.

### MANILA LOTTERY PROSECUTION.

At the Magistracy yesterday Hoi Sing, master. foof a cigar shop, No. 81, Praya Central, and three I of his assistants were charged with keeping the shop as a common gaming house, and a fifth Chinaman was charged with being on the premises for the purpose of gambling. Phillippo defended.

 Inspector: Stanton said that yesterday itwit informers came to him and after giving him infoi mation showed him two bank notes; which ... The initialied, and took a note of the number - He then went with a warrant and entered the shop shortly after the two men. Detective Green ralso entering and guarding the door. The five - prisoners were atrested, and a number of Manila lettery tickets and sections of tickets were found Non the premises, and about the persons of some gof the men. The first prisoner maid be

was only selling a few tickets. admitted that the was master; of the shop /.The two notes marked by witness were found in the shop. One of the informers knd bought tritickets, and the other had asked for tickets and dipaid his money, but did not get a ticket because the police entered immediately. The informers vacctived no reward under the Ordinancer 1977

The two informers gave corroborative evidence Both had bought ticked at the shop frequently before the new Ordinance was passed. The did not know if they would get any rewardindepended on the Inspector. ver viii

Just Mr. Phillippo wished to show that only sections of tickets had been 'sold, and not whole tickets but Mr. Wise ruled that sections were lickets sewithin the Act. in the Y wall - Hand i're

The case was adjourned until Saturday, the first prisoner being let out on hall of \$600, the fifth \$50, and the rest \$200 pach,

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column !

A PLAINTIVE WAIL. To THE ROITOR OF THE "HONDRONG TELEGRAPH." SIR.—I have the honour to inform you that and, and ard, have salely arrived at this Office. We are informed that those of May with and 10th are progressing linely in their movements delight. We have masters of delay and children reply, but other this sentence takes effect diarism was made. Major Morrison and other of yesterday in Amoy, sufficient or who would the sentence of giving notice to the Bank. A.m. Much braise, says the Daily News; must and could edit some Hongkong journals with rapid. Micrower the Bank's lawyer has misled his client. be given to the Tadiai, Mr. Nich; for his untiring Deprobatory comment. They wind thrown into advice to the Bank hat doubtless been flet being organised and drilled. The Shanghai

on my desk in Philadelphia, and another is

pigeonholed in my New York Club. I have pondered over the evidences of cerebration displayed by your delivery clerk and I find that his system le about as follows : -send issue

Now I like the Telegraph. It is brave, bright and breezy. "It exposes frauds in volvet and shams in ermine, no matter what the conse-Mongolian malaria and the Mongolianized European variety I know.

Will you therefore suggest to the gentle imbedie who has charge of my paper, that if he will send it via the Post Office. It will regularly Your friend

and well wisher,

STARS AND STRIPES. Amoy, June 15th, 18qt.

We thank our esteemed correspondent, for the hint, and will mark, learn and inwardly digest; -Ed | H.R. T.]

THE BANK TROUBLES IN MANILA To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONORONG TELEGRAPH,"

SIR,—Having read the lengthy article published in your lesue of 20th May, under the title of "The Bank Scare in Manila" and in which reference is made to the pending law-suit here between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Messrs. Jurado & Co. relative to the sentence of one of the law courts of Manila condemning the said Bank to pay the sum of \$932,000, amount time one story is good till another is told, of damages claimed by above firm.

In the above article there are many erroneous | Bank would do well to ask explanations from assertions and misstatements respecting matters | the Directors why the suit of Messrs. Jurado & which are said to have taken place and which Co. was not attended to from the commencement might mislead many persons residing in this in a different manner, so as to have obvisted the colony to judge unfavorably of the conduct of | deplorable loss which the Bank is now called the Spanish Authorities as well as that of the Agent and staff of the said Bank.

The true state of matters as regard the law suit pending and that of the embargo as decreed against the Hank are, shortly as follows:---

Firstly:—On the oth of December, 1884, the Bank begged for powers from the law court to commence action or, as is understood in Spanish, furisdiction voluntaria, that is to say in which there was no divergence of opinion between themselves and Mesers. Jurado & Co., and which only required the attendance of the Judge to give greater force to the proceeding, and that all goods and merchandise belonging to Jurado & Co. should be delivered over to the said Bank as guarantee of payment of various bills of exchange, the 'total of which they required immediate payment and alleging that they desired to cease doing business with the said firm and asking in case of Jurado & Co. objectling to deliver goods to the value of the unpaid bills of exchange, that forcible entrance be made

Secondly :- This firm protested through a notary and likewise, before the Judge, that the said bills had in a measure been taken up having been placed to their current account with the Bank and inasmuch as said drafts might be considered taken up and consequently the goods referring to the said bills were their own property, but were willing that such might be considered as guarantee against the account current, but which could not be selzed in the manner which the (Agent) Bank desired to do. until the said account was balanced, which balance had already been agreed on between Inrado & Co. and the Bank to take place on the and of June. of 1886, according to a legal document made the and Jude, 1884.

Thirdly:-Messrs. Jurado & Co.'s netition to the Judge was not allowed, and they were despoiled of all their effects, because, at that time, the Hongkong Bank had the ear of this Indge, whom Jurano & Co. accused of prevarication, and the President of the Court (Audiencia of Manila) for this act of interference was removed by the Government of Madrid.

Fourthly:-Fresh appeals by Jurado & Co. after that Judge's removal resulted in the whole matter being annulled as regards that sentence. and the Bank was ordered to return the goods seized to Jurado & Co. and condemned in costs. Fifthly :- This sentence was again approved of by the highest law court in Manila and likewise in Madrid, and in the month of January

last Messrs, Jurado & Co., begged that the sentence should be fu filled. From this moment the Bank's lawyers have taken every measure to prevent same, valsing all manner of side questions and hoping by these means to gain, time and at the same time to

Mesers. Jurado & Co. duly presented a statement of damages sustained by the scizure of the goods and consequent stoppage of their business to the law court, which amounted to \$032,000. and with reference to claims of a like nature. article 072, of the Spanish law reads as follows: A copy of the claim must be delivered to the defendant who has been condemned in costs in order that he may make any objection to the same, which objection must be made within

On the ard of March last, the Judge; ordered delivery of this claim to the Bank, which was duly effected, in accordance, with the article of which toads as follows the mertine

"At the debter conforms with the claim damages made and the amount thereof, the Judge without further notice gives sentence and will proceed to make good the sum claimed in the form established by law and according to article 904, and moreover it is clearly decreed. once having terminated the six days above mentioned, the debtor has no further remedy.

at law."

On the oth day of the same month terminated these days of merce without the Bank lawyer. having objected to the statement of claim of the information to the other Consuls, and the Messes. Jurado & Co. Tegally presented, but an i-Municipal authorities. In consequence of this. the 10th of same month he begged through the court that further time be granted. The said Jamyer of the Bank' believed, wrongly, that the Jodowns and to Jardine's Pootung what I and the tiays of grace did not include feast a days, men patrolled the locality all alght. Major Particle of law 1795 says |- For the proceedings Central Police Station, and the Police were the Viceroy's delegate, Yu, who has spent ten of an act of furlsdiction voluntaria" all days predered to be in readiness to turn out if years in Europe and speaks French and Engand hours without exception must be counted -- necessary .- Some of the Consular body were the law, Mesers Jurado & Co. again asked at Pootung were sent-over to Shanghai, while the law court to bring into force article or B, the crews of the vessels alongside, the wharves be expected here on the Pourth of July. I wish already mentioned that is to say, that the Bank at Pooling were on the alert. Steam launches to thank somebody for this prompt and efficient be proceed to payout once their claim. As you were requisitioned and had steam up in case it delivery. I do not know who he is, but am will see, Mr. Editor, the law does not say that might be necessary to despatch reinforcements, certain that only Hongkong could produce such five days have to pass before executing the telepolity, the threatened outbreak a master of dilatory delicites and the dente and the Bank not having made any did not take place, and no attempt at income the heads smanked, and others the eyes filness—but they are unworthy of comparison: by giving the favorable a view of the suit and exertions in the preservation of order. It with the person who delivers our Trivers has been to believe that the Since Ethen the Shanghai press has And the style and variety wherewith the facues embarge could not take place until the 5th day, teemed with bellesse utterances penned by Tachene did not retire until the delegates are delivered to every person and place except. which you will notice by the law article above? Al Volunteer, " Cowiboy," etc. and German ing myself descrives particular, mentioned by completely false. The lawyers and even Portuguese corps of volunteers are native hongs where English is in good as Greek; malters take their course, for if they close your Magistraton is arresting all the notorious for the Course the Questions are course becomes any characters in Shanghal. These are a set of By the courtesy of Pore Colombel we are of the district for thined for thined for thined for thined for the following further details in the courtesy of Pore Colombel we are only in the courtesy of Pore Colombel we are only in the courtesy of Pore Colombel we are only in the district thined for the following further details in the courtesy of Pore Colombel we are

you will see according to the articles of law! above groted, such cannot be. 204-71200 tit. Agent was to absent himself, so that the writ could not be served and that he must not present himself before the Court, as by such course the open the Bank's doors and if such took blace the English Government. " The Weinbargo revertheless took place, but only the sum of \$207,000 was found in the treasury at the

moment, and it being near dark the money might be advisable that Mr. Cox let the share- | quence may be. It is the best tonic against | could not be taken away, but remained under setl of the Law Court; and since that time the Bank has not opened its doors and consequently Through the advice of the Bank's lawyer the Agent has not delivered the keys, nor presented himself in Court as he was called to do, giving rise to the scandal that the said Bank has suspended payment, which is not the case, because a private arrangement has been made with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. that their cheques should be honored.

According to Spanish law the Bank by own action is considered insolvent and to this end Messrs. Jurado & Co. have asked that the law step in and declare them bankrupt, which question is now before the Court! "(3)(

"It may be asked; Mr. Editor, what blame can be attached to the Spanish Judges and law authorities of Manila, considering that the Bank itself leaves unperformed what the law demands and requires, and placing unlimited confidence in all and every advice that an obscure lawyer may be pleased to give an

It is always of advantage that the commercial community be rightly informed of such occurrences as your article mentions. but at the same and the shareholders of the Hongkong upon to sustain: and for the foregoing statement of facts I can fully vouch.

In justice to all parties concerned I ask that you will be pleased to publish the foregoing, and, thanking you in anticipation.

I remain. Your faithful and obedient servant R. REGIDOR JURADO. Manila, June 10th, 1891.

THE NORTHERN TROUBLES

Shanghai exchanges dated up to Friday last report no further disturbances in the Yangtsze ports. The Chefoo correspondent of the Mercury, writing last Wednesday, says :--

There is very little worth communicating from this quiet place. We are free from threatened riots. There are in port at the present time seven Chinese men-of-war, all large vessels. Five of them are from Woosung; but it would have been far better had the rotten Government of China, or whoever is at the head of the Chinese navy, ordered them up the Yangisze to look after their own riotous subjects; but I suppose, like the Chinese policemen, they scent trouble from afar and think it is wisest to be out of the way. Two of the men-of-war are Armstrong cruisers, one having arrived this morning. An Italian man-of-war, the Volturno.

left here for your post yesterday evening. From Moukden a less tranquil report was written on the soth met. A missionary corres-

oondent said:---During the past ten days the wildest rumours have been current. The news from Wuhu came at an unfortunate time for us, because the missionaries from different parts of the province were assembling here for their annual Conference. The presence of so many foreigners was taken as the natural sequel to the troubles in the south, and there were said to be over three hundred refugees from Wuhu. Then when Conference had ended and the missionaries had dispersed to their homes, they were reported to have taken fright and run away; but not without filling their boxes with spoil in the shape of children's hearts and eyes. When the excitement was at its height a cart laden with home boxes stopped at my door one morning. Immediately the neighbours and a number of passers-by wathered round the boxes, and scanned them very closely; then with an undisguised look of suspicion on their faces asked me excitedly what they contained. Without taking in the situation abswered carelessly that they contained foreign goods; but after my back was turned a tricky servant, thinking to poke fun, at them, said they had better stand back for the boxes

were full of arms and ammunition. 'Two days ago, however, events took a more serious 'turn, and 'placards' were posted up all over the city, saying that many foreigners had arrived from Anhwel, and that they were again at their old 'came of kidnapping children to pluck out their hearts and eves for medicine,; and calling tupon the people to rise on masse on the and of the 5th moon, and burn the Church and drive the foreigners out of the city. In the same placards (one of which lies before me now) it is stated as another cause of offence, that the foreigners were employing men' to buy large numbers of lice and store them in bottles, that when well fed the lice take on wings, and fly on to the bodies of the people and cause certain death 1. This report is current a over the province, and in places several hundreds of Rapart I heard it from the lips then who averred they had personal knowledge of its truth. This is the day appointed for burning the church, but up to the present moment all is quiet.

ALARM AT SHANGHAL

The Senior Consult having received what he considered reliable information that an attempt would be made to fire some of the godowns, at Pootung on Sunday night (14th), communicated the commanders of the Alliance and Peacoch sent armed boats to the Pootung wharf and go-The Bank having thus failed to comply with | also on the slert until late. Some of the ladies,

no fresh crime and consequently no charge can be blought against them. The Magistrate Further the lawyer's advice to the Bank's knows this, and accordingly does not punish them, but simply keeps them under lock and key. Warrants are still out in every direction to gather in more of these wretches who prev upon the public. An order has been issued by the native police commissioner that all people who are unavoidably out at night must carry lanterns and keep them lighted. Any Cone infringing this tule will be punished by being

locked up till morning. The German gunboat Wolf left Shanghal for Hankow last Tuesday, and the Spanish man-ofwar Velasco, from Manila, and H.M.S. Redbole. from Nagasaki, arrived at Shanghal the same day in the morning. Admiral Richards, in the Alacrity, reached there in the evening. Admiral Besnard, Commander-in-chief of the French naval forces in these waters, arrived on Monday night in the Zriomphante, and afterwards hoisted his flag on board the Villars,

When the Pakin left Hankow on Wednesday the Porpoise, Vipère and Illie were in port, The latter vessel was returning to Shanghai to take on board her new crew who came out in the Bayern her place at Hankow being taken by the Wolf. The U.S.S. Pales and French cruiser Inconstant were at Kicking, H.M.S. Linnet and a Chinese gunboat at Wuhu, H.M.S. Swift and French gunhoat Astic at Chinklang. the French flagship. Triomphante at Woosung and H.M.S. Peacock bound up the Yangtere:

When the telegrams reached Tokyo annuuncing that a wide-spread outbreak, against foreigners had arisen in China, says a Yokohama contemporary, it is stated that five Impanese men-of-war were at once ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at a moment's | They came, but not to the actual scene of the amount of money saved by these economies notice to Shanghal, if indeed they were not actually despatched thither by a route so choses as to afford an opportunity of recalling, them on the way, should the need of their presence have disappeared.

The Russian men-of-war Mandjour and Kordvets arrived at Shanghai on Thursday from Nagasaki, and were expected to shortly proceed up the Yangtaze. There were then three other Russian ships awaiting orders at Nagasaki to go over to Shanghai if necessary.

The native papers state that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has privately requested the various Consuls to ask the missionaries not to accept Chinese children for the foundling asylums, for the present, because evil-disposed persons always take this as a pretext to incite the people against foreign religious orders. All the military and civil officials have received strict orders to be always in readiness and to take prompt and stringent measures in case of any disturbance. Ten rioters have been captured at Wusuch

and are now imprisoned to await trial. The Sungklang authorities are taking precautions against rioting. Soldlers are out patrolling and are encamped in the vicinity of the Cathedral and the Protestant church. A strong guard is keeping watch over the powder factory, where a great quantity of powder is stored. The magistrates are out night and day and no crowd of people is allowed to gather in any street. The opium shops are closed at 7 p.m.

A colporteur who arrived at Wusieh three days after the recent riot there, writes to the N. C. Daily News to say that at the date of his letter all was quiet there and that he was surrounded by natives eager to buy his books, more so than at any other time. The church that was burnt was not the one in the suburbs that is so, well known to foreigners, but one inside the city.

Owing to the disturbance which was raised at Chinklang some time ago by Manchu soldiers, the District Magistrate was removed from his post. This was done to appeare the Manchus. We now learn that the Tartar General has been relieved of his office, probably as a counterbalance in favour of the Chinese.

The N. C. Daily News correspondent at Wuchang, writing on the 14th June. says:—The authorities are, somewhat tardily, trying to trace to their source the scurrilous, and blasphemous now bursting over Central China. As I recently wrote you, the issue of these placards has really continued ever since their first general publication more than a year, ago. On Friday, night five men were arrested with copies, in their possession of one of the cartoons, representing a hog on a cross, with mandarins worshipping before it. Enquiries from them led to the discovery of a box of these cartoons in a certain warehouse, the owner indicating a certain cloth shop in Hankow as the source from which he obtained them. The runners were sent across the river and brought back the accused; he gives the name of the original publisher, a man of Taotal rank, not living in Wuchang, who he says has been principally influential in the universal spread of this form of iterature. It is rather late in the day, but better late than never; and it is hoped that important arrests may be made. . Whether the authorities away from the central cities will be as during in sifting, to the bottom remains a very, doubtful question... An extra regiment has been recalled: to Wuchang from its present station at Mats'en as it is feared the existing available force may not be sufficient.

. A Nanking correspondent, writing on the 15th inst., says :- The rioters are still posting placards and in one of them charge the Vicercy with being a back-slider from the "Ko-lao" faith. They hanged him in effigy a few days ago with an arrow through his heart. The riot appointed for Thursday, last did not come off, The officials were too vigilant... Some enterprising dramatis has written the whole affair up, in a farce which is being played at the native theatres. It is said to be quite witty, but I have not been able to get a copy, as it is not sold openly...

The Taotal Liu of the Foreign Office has been removed. At least I have this report on the very best authority. The latest programme of the rioters is to destroy the lights on the river with the hope of injuring foreign commerce An attack, was made, I am told, on that at Bair Point a few days ago but without success. "On Tune ... 17th the representatives of Viceroy, the Taotai, and the Chifu met Pere Techene at Wusleh and examined the ruing. (On the 15th and 16th the mandaring made lengthy investigations, but in spite of all their questioning: could obtain no correboration of the charge forgetting that with regard to this sentence the Morrison met the Volunteer captains at the against the mission, The presiding official was

lish. On the 16th Father Tschepe, vigorously to give his protection. News has since arrived that this official has been cashiered. Father Tschepe afterwards took the mandarins to the cemetery, where there were from 30 to 50 coffins sockets empty. It was pointed out that the cemetery was outside the mission enclosure and was used not only by Christians but by other hatives. The Viceroy's representative declared himself quite convinced, and immediately ordered the coffins to be reinterred, . Father

houses. One was found in a morthary chapel : to the Spanish Judges and the officials of the pest to the city, the settlements and the suburbs. WTo begin with the preliminary signs, as soon another in the hold of a Manile steamer, and a Law Court that have sentence being the table Over a hundred of them are now locked up. The as the incendiariem at Tanyang became known. third in the court-room, of the British Commists, | dethe Bank suspending bishoes, and that in the Magistres seems to have taken a high-handed it was associated that there would be another at

कार राम वर्गी राजारी कि विकास करते होते होते होते हैं। वर्गी वर्गी राजार के वर्गी कर करते हैं।

dialect appeared in the city, spreading the usual calumnies and stirring up the people to set fire to the church. This, they stated would be done in a few days. This was so fully expected that the large rice shops had to cease their work of preparing the grain, the workmen expecting to thave their share of the booty a that his me

On Sunday, June 7th, the Father at the mission sent to warn the Chihslen, who replied verbally "Make your minds easy; there will be no disturbance. The people are well disposed here, and if the Europeans do not go away there will be no breach of the peace." At the request of the Father, the Chihsien promised to send two gun junks to places in the neighbourhood, in order to prevent any excitement. He also sent for two tipaes and made them responsible for the peace of the district :- '0 :

At the same time Father Tschepe, the Superior of this section of the Mission, was at Kinngvin which was more threatened than Wusieh. made representations to the officials at Klangyld and Changcha, but without result.

On the morning of Monday, 8th June, the school children had all been sent away. burial service was read over a Christian who had died the night before. After the mass, the coffid was placed in another room of the church, or dinarily used for the purposed, together with that of a child which had died that morning After the service, 'the' floters began to arrive idgroups, without shouts for outcries. They filled the courtyard of the "church" and could not be induced to go away. The Father again sent to warn the mandarins. His messenger returned with the information that the two balens at Wusleh and two of three other officials were on the way to his assistance. trouble, stationing themselves on the other side of a wide canal. They were accompanied by crowd, in which some strangers, said to be Hunan men, were heard crying out: "The officials are going to destroy the church; let us help them." These words produced the desired effect, hindering the efficials and exciting the A single official of inferior rank, accompanied by seven or eight men, entered the priest's residence, followed by an immense crowd. got out of his chair, produced a folding stool, sat d wn, took his water-pipe and fan, surveyed the crowd and excused himself from doing anything on the ground that his superiors were absent. "A one time he certainly showed a little energy. Turn ing back his cuffs, he called out to the crowd th go away, but no one obeyed. Finally, after waiting for superiors who never came, he said that as the mob had come in with him, it would go out with him. He accordingly went away, but the rioters remained. They soon began to break it the doors and windows. Some converts whi attempted to stop them received wounds. Fort or fifty soldiers entered the priest's court yar and drove out the mob, but at the same time the girls school was set on fire. The soldier immediately abandoned the place to the rioters. without making a single effort to stop them."

. While the priest was defending his house, thi girls' school was attacked. For some time no entrance could be effected, but at last a stranger taunting the crowd with their lil-success, shouted out that he would show them the way to go to work, and with a big stone broke open one o the back doors. The only persons remaining it the orphanage were a few Chinese religiouses who at first ran some danger but were soon allowed to escape. The building was then methodically set on fire with gunpowder and oil. evidently brought expressly for the purpose. The church, and next the priest's houses, were then kindled by the same means, with such effect that nothing was left but ruins. The church was the largest and most richly decorated belonging

to the mission. speaking an Upper Yangtzo distect, being probably Hunan men. They were not numerous, were certainly the ringleaders. Their influence in stirring up the people, their determined action during the attack, and their sudden placards which were the first sign of the storm | disappearance as soon as the torch had been | facsimile of a ticket of membership of the Kolaoapplied, are worthy of tematy, The numerous rice-shop men, most of whom are from the north of Miangsi (Kongpoyuen); had stopped work for two or three days, anticipating plunder. They were the most active workers throughout the As soon as the fire had obtained a hold an immense crowd of plunderers. Including soldiers, swooped down upon the place, withou let or hindrance. Christians attempted to sidp some of these wretches, laden with the spoils of the church, and take them before the officials.

The coffin containing the dead child was carried off and placed, it is said, in front of the mandarins. That of the woman was broken open. The rioters attempted by means of blows with bricks and stones, to make the eyes! fall out of the head, regardless of the entreaties. of the dead woman's husband, children and junk, passed the cemetery, he saw the wretches' convinced that the main objects of the savagely mutilated, cutting the arms and pluck- the better class of Chinese, who are in a state

betook himself to saving the other Christian the cards, of which we give an exact repredefenders were able to hold their own, he sent I Freemasonry. In fact, the Kolsohwel originally soldiers, who, with the Father's example before, very much resembled Masons at first and only them, had no difficulty in keeping the place from gradually changed its nature so as to embrace

two or three Christians have been killed. The has sent a delegate to arrange this sad business. -N. C. Dally, Naws, of Hane by Assess, at

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

on the 9th day of the 8th moon (11th Sept.) the commencement, made with the last threat, and ttlennial Imperial examination will take place at "unless the Kolao-hwel are broken to there is Nanking This will therefore be about three little goubt that they will put the remaining months hence. The average strendance of threats into execution when an opportune time students on these occasions at Nanking is arrives. Their daring is simply astounding and from 17.000 to 10.000. Each of these had one, as an instance, we must remember that very I doubt not but that one is tring in walt for me I fork ten the Beat of the later Yickley they they committed. Wouldn't be tring in the residence of feet the death of the later Yickley they

other articles, who come in there to sell to then students, number about "50,000. There are entherefore on such occasions about tooloog people at tone time in Nanking, nearly all of whom are strangers to the place, or visitors merely. The examination lasts nine days and nights, and the Governor of Anhui, Shen Pingchen, (who was recently acting Viceroy, of Nabking land whose head quarters are at Ngankin, where a riot recently occurred) will be shot up: in the examination halls during the whole time. This duty falls niternately upon the Governors of Anhui and Soochow; and on the next occasion the duty belongs to the former. About sixteen years tigo, when Li Tsung-hai was the Vicercy of Nanking, three men got in amongst the students; and had planned an outbreak, in concert with a number of dishanded soldiers outside. The Vicercy accidentally discovered it! and going in himself, he caught the ringleaders, who were summarily executed and the rising was nipped in the bud. If is therefore very probable that another outbreak may be planned to take place at Nanking during the coming examination, and it is also probable that visings may be planned to take place simultaneously at other places. It should also be remembered that twenty-one years ago, the then Viceroy of Nanking, Ma Sing-I, was killed three days before the Imperial examination took place at Nanking, and it is undoubtedly the case that these examinations are dangerous times, and especially so when the country is in a disturbed "state" A point to be borne in mind is this. The immediate cause of the outbreaks was the fact that the new Vicercy of Nanking had struck off the pay lists a very large number of military officials of various ranks and degrees, the actual being about Tis. 100,000 a year. He had distinct watning that if he persisted in this step attacks would be made upon foreign property everywhere, l'and especially within his provinces. Two other threats were made previously, but this threat was the latest. It has been carried out to a very great extent. The Viceroy will now have to find the money to pay for the damage. The question then arises, will be still persist in the course of economy that he has adopted or will he put these men back? If he puts them back it will be a proof of great weakness and will almost invite further aggression. If he still refuses, the Secret Societies, to which all, or nearly all, these military officials belong, will very likely proceed to take still more violent measures to accomplish

In my last letter I mentioned my belief in the existence of a general feeling of unrest in a great part of China. This feeling has merely prepared the soil to receive the seeds of action. and the floods and droughts that have ravaged so large a part of northern and central China during the last few years have naturally added causes of great and active discontent to those already existing in the minds of many millions of the people. To those who take any interest in discussing or endeavouring to acquire information as to the relative position of Hunan and Anhul men in Ching, I may mention that this question is always referred to by Chinese who have any knowledge of the subject under the terms "Shang," and "Huai," the former meaning the Hunan soldiers, and the latter Aubui soldiers.

THE KOLAO-HWEI

The Kolao-hwel, or Society of the "Elder Erethren." is an organization which has suddenly sprung into notoricty and importance, and its name als now a household word wherever Foreigners congregate together in China. Very little was known about the organization; in fact The principal authors of the attack were men its existence was scarcely mentioned, till a few months ago, and though we have not the slightest doubt that a great number of Chinese in our midst are members of the society, we I really know very little about it. With this issue. says the Shanghai Mercury, we present a nwell which was obtained in a very curious manner. The cut which we give is a ticket which Mr. G. M. H. Playfair became possessed of in August 1886. In that month two men were grought up, in the Mixed Court, charged with attempting to extort money from shop-keepers in the Settlement. The case presented very ordinary features, and the only curious thing connected therewith was that, when the prisoners were arrested, one of them attempted to swallow some documents which he had concealed on his person." Upon examination, these were found to be tickets of membership of the now notorious organization, which numbers amongst its ranks the majority of the small officials, military and civil, in North China, and I which also includes many high provincial diguitaries amongst its sympathisers, at least, if not other relations. When the priest, escaping in a lamongst its active agents. We are further digging up the bodies of children, which they corganization commend themselves to even of incipient revolt against the allen dynasty During the 8th Father Tschepe left Klangyin in Peking. Mr. Playfair, who sat as Asfor Wurleh, but learning on the way that the ligessor in the Mixed Court, availed himself outrage had already been accomplished, he for his position to obtain possession of one of communities - a circumstance which led to the i sentation, except that the original ticket was report of his death being circulated. The church | printed on a piece of linen or callco, 6 inches at Klangyin was most in danger. The same by 3 inches. This document is apparently a threats as at Wusleh were made use of, and the very innocent, article, and no one reading it house and school-were surrounded. The Father, I would suspect that its allegorical context conwith the help of the mission employes, drove the cealed anything more serious than an attempt to mob out, and when the mandarin saw that the frender into Chinese some of the formulas of all kinds of illegal, iniquitous and treasonable Unfortunately, in the two prefectures of acts. Some years ago the Kolso drew the anger Wusieh and Kinngyin, the mission has over 60 1 of the Imperial Government upon themselves in churches. We have already learnt that twenty of consequence of the evil tendency of their there have been, burnt; and it is said that a organization, which was then forbidden. But we native priest has been slightly wounded and thet know how futile the attempts of the Central Government to suppress such societies always Viceroy of Nanking has sent an official named I have been, and the Kolao-hwel, instead of being Yu, to take the place, it is understood, of Liu, weaker for its official denunciation, is actually Tsi-yu. He has visited the suins in company strong enough to threaten the most powerful with Father Tschepe, The Futal at Soochow: Viceroys of the Empire, and to aim at overturning the very Throne liself. As in the I case of many other similar societies. the origin of the Kolao-hwei is involved in though it is generally believed to have had its origin in Hunan, the birthplace of many similar powerful organizations. pleaded his case, before this tribungle and Dally News of the 17th instant, on the above I troops and the natural energy and force of exposed the conduct of the Chefu, who had failed subject, as follows :- In regard to the recent character of its people, has come prominently to outbreaks that have occurred it is very important the front in the late years. It is generally stated, that there should be no relaxation of vigilance, 'too, that the late Vicercy of Nanking, Tseng It must be remembered that they were wholly Kwo-chuan, was one of the most active unexpected by the local officials, and by the organizers of the society, and we may also infer which had been opened. Some of the corpses foreigners themselves at each place; that none that the present occupant of the Viceregal of the leaders have been caught; that nothing Yamen to the ancient capital, who is also a has been discovered as to the organisation of Linnan man, was likewise once a member of the those who planned them; that they broke out | brotherhood, from the fact that he has recently almost simultaneously at a number of places, been denounced by the Kolao-hwei as a renegade. some of them over 500 miles apart, and in three ; and has been menaced with three distinct threats. different provinces; and that the method of procedure was almost identical in each place. I wish 'rebellion's and the third, the destruction, of to add also a word of warning in regard to an event . Foreign property in his dominions, for the purthat will shortly take place, whenthe probabilities pose of involving him with the Central Govern-of danger will be greatly increased. To-day is ment, and through him the Central Government the 10th day of the 5th moon, (Chinese date), and with the Treaty Powers. We have seen a serious

important documents, as well as the Viceregal scared, or bribed, and nothing would induce seal, which however has been recovered, we them to leave the quiet place we were anchored believe, by a good stiff price being paid for it. in on any such errand. As to getting another to the thieves by the Acting Viceroy. The boat the authorities laughed at the very idea. weak point of the organization is that it assuring us that no one there would risk life and appears to have no head or leader, unless it be property in such a venture. A boat, notwithsome village Hampden, away in the wilds of standing, was placed at our disposal, and that in Hunan, some obscure country gentleman, of such a remarkable way as convinced us it was the literall, probably, who directs the movement | the Master's will that we should see this thing generally from a distance, and gives them the through. Our men were ashore endeavouring cue, while he keeps behind the scenes. The to engage a boat of any kind, but the attempt present Viceroy might have been the chief of the organization, but like holders of office all officially to have nothing to do with us, when the world over, he is temporarily on the side on which his bread is buttered, and his interests are opposed to the Kolao-hwel, who represent the great body of "Have Nots" in China. The military element furnishes its chief supporters and the immense number of pensioned generals and officers who are kept hanging on to the tail of the Government by a ridiculously small monthly stipend, and who are kept alive, like Mr. Micawber, mainly by the hopes of something turning up, which will necessitate the Government requisitioning their services in some profitable, but not necessarily military field. These gentry, whose capacity for mischief and influence through their relatives in various parts of the empire must be considerable, have been turned into implacable foes by the Viceroys Liu at Nanking, and Chang at Wuchang, dismissing them and stopping their pay roll, and make the trouble and cause the ramifications of the Kolahwel to stretch out with such strength through at least five provinces. The ticket of membership of the society may be rendered as follows:-

DRAGON & FLOWERY MOUNTAIN (Name for the locality of this Society.)

The Five Lakes and Four Seas bow prosecrate before the Head Prince	Society  is evergreen  like the Fir and Cypress whose branches	Kung 1-Tan Lodge  of Justice  Water of the Five Lakes	Seal of Lo the Senior Brother in charge of affairs having the mark National.* Incense of the Fir and Cypress	At the Lodge of Justice the Name of the Member is spread abroad	Defore the Dragon and Flowery Mountain the Member burns one stick of incense
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The Watchword for the inner and that for the outer organization are given to the new member

We are like Heaven We are like the Sun and Moon which give and Earth which remain Eternally firm. light for ever.

The scal, set obliquely across the middle of the ticket, is in red in the original, and bears the stamp of the superintendent of Lung Hue.

### HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS TRIP.

From Slangyin to Changsha, the capital, is a distance of 135 li up, the Siang river, a noble and all in earnest, the object of the play stream about half a mile broad with a minimum depth of six or seven feet. By the aid of a good of the Hunan people when they smelled the blood north wind we soon ran the distance, besides of foreign men, and the gigantic efforts their spending a while in the half-way town of Ching- authorities were prepared to make in discharge kang, famous for its good rice and bad morals. of their treaty obligations. Changsha occupies a fine situation, on the right bank of the river, along which it extends for a distance of 15 li; the face presented destruction of property. Here also, strange to News." say, are the headquarters of not a few officials who have held high office in foreign countries, or in connection with foreign affairs. Perhaps more officials who have been abroad could be found in Changsha than in any other city in the central provinces. Our first visit to Changsha was paid

thirteen years ago, just on the back of the issue of the Margary proclamation, We got into the river and as far as the capital unobserved and one bright autumn morning we stepped ashore at the landing in front of the great west gate, in company with a native helper, and hopeful of being able to accomplish some work before the authorities came on the scene. Our stay was brief. Almost immediately a great shout of "foreign devil come," " beat him, "kill him," etc., was raised. There was grand rush of people from all quarters, a good deal of hustling, tugging, and throwing of things, and before we could recover from our bewilderment we were in the hands of a dozen sturdy soldiers, being taken back to our boat to give an account of ourselves. We were soon convinced that we had better take our departure, and attempt to carry on operations elsewhere. Next time we tried the plan of staying in our boat for a while in midstream opposite the city, in order to receive visitors; a plan which had answered well in other hostile places. Out here it was a complete fallure, for no one came near us 1 and after three days spent in doing nothing we came away nice, but too dry, and the farmers were beginning deleated again. In those days, with the scare to feel very anxious about it. However on the of the Margary matter fresh upon their minds, 24th ult. we had a downpour of 3 inches in 16 to be a British subject was to be somebody, so hours, and again on the 3rd instant a inch in 6 on a third visit, accompanied by a friend, Mr. hours; there is now a good prespect of a fine Wu, the authorities proposed that we might rice crop, which is of the utmost importance to come to the great landing and sell books from | Korea, and the prospects of commerce and trade our boat, provided we did not seek to go ashore. | in general. However, the oats may have suffered We agreed, but even for this they required three | to some extent by drought. Mr. Reinsdorff has days in which to make the necessary arrange- relieved Mr. Krien at the German Consulate, ments. These mainly consisted in covering the where he is ably assisted by Mr., Domcke, the city with placards, some being very elaborate, Secretary, some brief and pithy, but all to the same effect, best them to death.

broke into the Viceregal Yamen and stole many cross the river at all. Our boatmen had been appeared to be hopleiess, for all had been warned they met with an old Christian who had several times tried to pay us a visit, but had been turned back-as all non-official visitors always were at Changsha-by the numerous guards who were watching us, His name was tion. Li, a boatman connected with the I.M.S.; and known to us by report. Happening to be there on business, and knowing the difficulty we were in, he wished to tell us that his boat was at our service. Before the cocksure authorities knew what was on foot we had Li's boat alongside. and Li himself, beaming with pleasure, engaged in having our belongings transferred to it. Not a single stipulation did he make as to what we might or might not do with his boat, nor as to

> to be casting away "all the living that he had." By the hour appointed we were ready. I shall never forget the scene. It was a brilliant sunny morning, with a brisk cool breeze blowing un the river. The whole frontage above and below the great matou had been cleared of the ordinary continuing to pour into the country boats, and a row of gunboats, with here and every steamer, and even by schooners and there a still larger craft full of officials, occupied junks. I hear there have been riots in the their places. The sloping bank was packed full of a dense crowd of human beings; there were thousands and thousands of them. The silk dresses of the students, the gay uniforms and banners of the soldiers and the sunlight flashing from their weapons, afforded a play of colour wonderful to behold. Now at last Changshe was about to receive the gospel, and that is what is supposed to be the graud old orthodox fashion. The Bible was about to be blown into it by the cannon's mouth, and hammered home with convincing blows of long-handled cleavers. broad-toed tridents, and other slaughtering tools peculiar to the Chinese. No doubt the hearts of the missionaries were palpitating with very joy at the sight of such an abundant and unexpected answer to many earnest prayers. Not so. The missionaries were as grieved as they could be over this display for which their share of the responsibility was simply the being there, and had it not seemed their duty to remain they would gladly have allowed the grand performance to fall through for want of the principal actors.

what he would receive for the service : and yet.

We were at anchor in the other side of the river right opposite, and the hour arranged for crossing was ten o'clock. Punctually to minute Li's anchor was lifted, the sail raised, and over we went, accompanied by our four escorting gunboats. As we drew near we heard a yelling such as it falls to the lot of few to hear, a grand howl of execration from ten thousand throats of fellow men. It sounded like something unearthly. When we came within range down came the missiles, stones, bricks, broken implements, and domestic utensils; everything throwable in fact. We were under this shower about as long as one might count twenty, and then the performance had gone as far as it was intended it should. We were bundled into the escorting boats slongside, and carried out of range in a moment. Old Li never let go the rudder, but sailed his boat out after us, as he had sailed her in, as calmly as if such showers were a matter of daily experience with him. There was nothing more to be done or said, so we willingly left one of the grandest theatrical entertainments ever got up,-at Changsha anyhow. The scenery was all real, and on a colossal scale. Such ancient battle-scarred walls, towers, and temple roofs never appeared on any stage. The dresses were splendid, the actors countless was to show the fierce ungovernable disposition

Li shovelled the rubbish out of his boat by the bushel, and it was found that astonishingly little damage had been done, either to person or proby the city wall occupying about half that perty; a few insignificant bruises and breakages space in rear of the riverside street. The city is was the sum total. It never seemed to strike almost square, and has five gates, four of which him, then or afterwards, that he merited open towards the river. It is a place of consider-, any special praise or pay. Good old able trade, and the city is well filled with many man! I have not seen him for years. fine streets, grand temples, and colleges, besides He seems to have sailed away into the the usual official buildings belonging to a capital. | unknown; perhaps he has crossed another river, Its grand peculiarity, however, is that, like the and heard the Master's "Well done." After forbidden city at Peking, and the Kingdom of this experience we passed and repassed Chang-Tibet, it is one of the few places now left in the sha often, but troubled it no more; meanwhile whole world which no foreigner may presume to my friend Mr. Li thought he would try what enter. It is perhaps the most intensely anti- could be accomplished with the aid of the native foreign city in China, a sceling kept up by the dress. He contrived to get inside the city—the literati with the full sympathy of the officials. only foreigner who has yet done so-one evening Here are the headquarters of that villainous at dusk undetected. But they discovered what press whose unspeakably filthy anti-foreign he was next morning; and although none saw productions, lately drawn attention to by Mr. him go in, there were plenty who saw him out, Richard, are widely circulated in all the pro- and they swore by the gods of war and literature vinces, and have given rise to numerous anti- that if he played them such a trick again he foreign riots resulting in much suffering, and would not live to tell the tale.-N. C. Daily

(To be continued.)

FOOCHOW.

June 20th, 1891. The "Ben" line steamer Benledi took away 3,900 tons of tea from Hankow to London. She is the third steamer from Hankow for London. We are indebted to a Hankow tea circular for the term "one leg cargo" which signifies teas deficient either in leaf or liquor. Applying the term to the stock on offer here, how few chops

have any leg to stand on at all ! backed by the Magistrate of the district. If this week.-Echo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

No more important topic just now to dilate upon than the all absorbing weather; the crops and the health of the people; and therefore their welfare depend upon it. The weather was very

On the 30th ult, the German steamship Signal | the Land of the Morning Calm in his tour of namely that on the morning of the 13th two arrived from Ping-yang with 400 "regulars" inspection. foreign devils would come to the great maton, on board, in charge of a big mandarin; they and every man must bring bricks and stones to tramped to the capital; the fellows were well samed, and well clad in handsome uniforms of As the faicful day approached we discovered semi-European style; they also appeared well, that if was not in the programme we should I fed and disciplined, and fairly well drilled.

neglected by men-of-war of late; since the 7th and Moukdon, as far as the borders of Korea of May, when the Chinese transport Melywen left, and Kirin. The district was surveyed last year only the Japanese gun-boat Chokai has been by Messrs. Kinder and Company on behalf of in port, and the yarn about Li Hung-chang the Kalping Mining Company, and the working paying us a flying visit with the united Pelyang. and Nanyang squadrons is all bosh. He had better mind his own business.

On the 3rd inst. the French cruiser Villars arrived, and the Italian war ship Volturno; the latter with the Minister, Cavallere Panus, and Signora Pansa, on board, and the treaty concluded with Korea by Count di Luca will now be ratified; the distinguished party arrived in Soul on the 4th inst.

During my last stay in Chemulpo I observed the fine Roman Catholic Mission buildings in Korcatown progressing rapidly towards comple-

Dr. Landi's dispensary (of Bishop Corfe's Mission) is also progressing (avourably : he has his hands pretty full with native patients. among whom he has become wonderfully popular in a remarkably short time; he has become quite an adept in the native language already, and it would appear there is a bright future before the Right Reverend Bishop's Mission. new arrival wishing to buy a piece of land in Chemulpo, when I was there last, was asked the modest sum of four hundred Mexicans for a like a certain poor widow we read of, he seemed strip in the so-called D. lots, to build a house upon, which the owner himself had bought, a couple of years ago, for \$86.

Japanese houses are springing up in Chemulpo in all directions, like mushrooms overnight, the sons and daughters of bonny Dai Nippon place, but no doubt your Chemulpo correspondent has informed you of them already. They are of a purely local character. A family quarrel occurred between the Japanese cargo people and the native coolies; but this much is certain, the overweening treatment which some of the Japs accord the natives is downright bad, and may in due course of time lead to worse consequences than the present, which has so far resulted only in a general strike of the coolles. There is too much of the rowdy element from Nagasaki Tsusima and Fusan in the Chemulpo Japanese community, which is anything but conducive to the peace of the port, and the Consul had better keep the objectionable characters well in hand, instead of dealing too lenlently with them, or more serious trouble may ensue before long.

There are persistent rumours here that one or more steamers are building in Shanghai for our river traffic. It is about time they were coming: there is room and profitable employment for several of them, if suitably built.

From Pingyang and several southern ports 1 hear that trade is being carried on clandestinely, as briskly as ever, which is due to keeping them closed instead of opening them to legitimate commerce, by which omission no one suffers more severely than the Government of Korea. They ought to understand the interests of their revenue better by this time, and not remain inactive, as they do.-Mercury.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday night about midnight a number of Chinese were discovered looking over the walls of the premises belonging to the "Ladles' Home" on the hill; as these walls are quite high, ladders must have been used; or the reconnolating party must have stood on the shoulders of their comrades. Fearing an attack, word was sent to the Commander of the Packaokaisan fort and soldlers were promptly sent to the rescue. The would-be, rioters, of whom there were about forty, decamped. Last night soldiers patrolled the hills.

The mandarins seem to be honest in their efforts to preserve order. An impending disturbance at some mission premises at the south gate next to Tanyang was quickly nipped in the bud by the arrival of twenty soldiers and a flaming, three-barrelled proclamation. The guard is now on duty night and day. You have doubtless got news of the murders committed at Wusuch. We heard about them yesterday. There was a report among the Chinese yesterday that the Wusih Catholics had been burnt out; and a place belonging to them about miles to the west was reported to have been destroyed on Friday or Saturday. These statements must be taken cum grano salis, but it must be admitted that recent Chinese reports have proved true. The June rains will do more towards quenching the riots than all the gunboats. A wet Chinaman walking on wet Chinese streets on a rainy day is utterly spiritless. It will be absolutely out of the question to start a riot anywhere when the rains come on, for rains, unlike gunboats, are ubiquitous, and they shoot every time. Those who have made themselves acquainted with the "Blue Books," of China and "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines" cannot fail to see that the wind sown by these productions has brought the inevitable whirlwind harvest. If what Mr. Drummond says is true it is coming with a vengeance! It is said that when one of the officials in Nanking saw the threatening mob he wrung his hands and running appealingly to the crowd exclaimed, "If you commit such depredations I will lose my place, Weakened by the war with the Allies, China yet struggled manfully and successfully against the Talpings. Many forces have been at work since then in the Empire; and it would be difficult to decide in the not altogether impossible conflict, which would be the victor, the government of China or the Kolaos.-N. C. Daily News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The weather here continues cool and pleasant, It is rumoured that one of the English | but rain is much needed, for all the ponds used Missionaries has been threatened with expulsion for irrigation purposes are dried up, and the from his station in the Klong-Ning district. The country is in a very parched condition. The threat came from the literati, and it is said was | Dragon Festival came off yesterday and large numbers of sight seers flocked into the concesis correct, we shall hear more about it next sion from the neighbouring towns and villages and everything passed off quietly.

The heads of the two culprits who were decapitated at Wuhu for being connected with the rlots have been exposed at this port for two days, off the foreshore on the creek at the eastern part of the settlement. The heads were removed to-day and are to be sent down to Tanyang. Pickets of braves still patrol the Settlement, and a guard of armed sallors from the Chinese gun-vessel in port are also doing similar duty outside the Concession during the night.-Marcury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

His Excellency Li Hung-chang is expected to arrive here on his return journey on the toth inst, per the China Merchants' steamer Hasan. It is reported that Li, by virtue of his office as High Commissioner for Korean affairs, took in

The Board of Admiralty have decided to work the coal and iron mines shout 60 # west of Peking, recently, inspected by Messrs, Pringle! and Hedgkinson ! Mr. John Pringle leit here on the and instite inspect all the mines lying | 849]

Our sea port Chemulpo has been somewhat to the north-west and south east of Newchwang of the mineral deposits has been sanctioned by an Imperial Decree, dated October 20th, 1800, and by an Admiralty order of the same date. This decree and order were addressed to Messis. Sim and Pih, who, on November 28th last year, made an agreement with a British firm is London to work the mines. Some of them have been already tapped, notably that which supplies the Kirin Arsenal with coals, but the methods employed are the most primitive in use among the natives, and consequently the output is not at all adequate with the tremendous resources of the mine. But the London firm are sending out expert workers, and when they come we may expect to see very different results, for the region

simply abounds in coal and petroleum. Arrangements for the laying of a line by the Tientsin Railway Company from Liu Haii to, Shan-hai-kwan are not yet completed, although the company applied for tenders last year. The return of H.E. Li in this connection is anxiously looked for, as it is valuable in pushing on the work, -Mercury.

#### Insurances.

THE FUNDS

· OF THE. STANDARD LIFE OFFICE RE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY Limited.

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS. &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agendes. WOO LIN YUEN. Secretary.

· HEAD OFFICE. NO. 2 OHERE'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkoug, 1st February, 1882. GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, 1 \$833,333.33 EQUAL TO ........ RESERVE FUND ...... \$318,000,00. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LO YEUE MOON, Esq. LEE SING, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken VI at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

HEAD OFFICE, R & o. PRAVA WEST, Hongings, 17th December, 1886.

## Potices of Firms.

NOTICE.

URING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkong Telegraph. R. FRASER-SMITH. Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th June 1801. EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM.

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers in Hongkong and China. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 6th June, 1891.

NOTICE

HAVE this day commenced business as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style of SHEWAN & Co. Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will sign the Firm's name. ROBT. SHEWAN.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANA-GERS of the above Company. . "

SHEWAN & Co. Honorong, 11th June 1891. THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANA-GERS of the above Company. SHEWAN & Co.

NOTICE.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1801.

TOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERS of the Firm of RUSSELL AND COM-PANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT, in New York of all their Estate, Property, and Effects wheresoever situated for the benefit of their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY HANMAH, of New York, Assigned and Trustee of the said Estate, Property and Effects. And notice is also given that the said HEMRY HANNAH has appointed the undersigned as his Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purposes of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all

Creditors of Hongkong and Canton of the said firm are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned, And all persons being indebted to the said firm or holding any goods or property of the

sald firm in Hongkong or Canton are hereby. notified not to make payment or part with the same except to the undersigned. Dated this 10th day of June, 1891. And well in

W. SANSOM TAYLOR, No. 7, Prays Central, Victoria, Hongrong.

# Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue -187 per cent. premlum. sellers. Union Insurance Society of Canton-\$95 per share, buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company-\$63 per share, buyers. North China Insurance-Tis. 275

Canton Insurance Company, Limited-\$115 per Yangtere Insurance Association-Tis. 64 per share, buyers.

On Tal Insurance Company, Limited-Tis. 150 per share. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company-\$305 per share, buyers. China Fire Insurance Company-\$82 per share,

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company-\$102 per cent. premium, sales and sellers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.-\$311 per share, buyers. China and Manila Steam Ship Company-120 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company-\$131 per share Hongkong Hotel Company-\$120 per share, Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures ndo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited

-30 per cent. discount, buyers. Douglas Steamship Company-\$43 per share, sellers. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$181 per share, sellers. Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$86

per share, sellers. Hongkong Ice Company-\$85 per share, sellers. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited -\$75 per share. Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited-\$7 per share, sales. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited-\$20 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B-21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C-5 per cent. premium, buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E-14 per cent. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited-\$115 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited-\$25 per share, nominal. Punjom and Sunghle Due Samantan Mining.Co. -\$31 per share, sellers. The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited-80' cents per share, sales and buyers, Imuris Mining Co., Limited-\$91 per share, sales and sellers. The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited-\$4 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company-\$82 per share, buyers, Tonquin Coal Mining Co. \$300 per share, The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Limited-265 per share, buyers. H. G. Brown & Co., Limited-\$50 per share,

Cruickshank & Co., Limited-\$25 per share, nominal The Steam Launch Co., Limited -nominal. The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited-\$10 per share, sellers. The China-Borneo Co., Limited-\$15 per share, The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited

-\$12 per share, sellers. The Green Island Cement, Co. \$15 per share The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited-\$85 per share, sellers. The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited-\$6 per share, sellers. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited-\$14 per share, The West Point Buildings Co., Limited-\$25

per share, sellers. The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited-\$5 per share, sellers. The Labuk Planting Co., Limited-\$15 per share, sellers. The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited+ \$21 per share, sellers. The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited -75 cents

per share, sellers. The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited-nominal. The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited-\$15 per share, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Stralts Ld.

\$15 per share, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld. Founders' shares, £150 per share, sales and London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.--Lik

The National Bank of China, Ld.—55 per cent The National Bank of China, Ld.-Founders shares, \$350 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE Friday 1977 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/34 Credits at 4 months' sight .........3/3 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight .....3/31 ON PARIS-

On India, T. T. On Demand SHANCHAI-Private, 10 days' sight ......72 HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Berossetes-1 P.M.

From Meers, Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.

Thermester 3 s.m. Wet

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24th June, 1891.—At 10 a.m.								
ETATION.	Recognition and part	-Caroner-	Hamidhy.	W.	Town. ) A	Wester.	Paris lace	
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The becometer is rising generally. Gradients moderate for south-east winds in the China Sea and for variable breezes over southern China. Weather cool, very wet and gloomy. (Issued

Thundet, a Passing showers, a Squally, a Rain, a Boow, a Thundet, a Distriction, and burdet, a Passing showers, a Gloomy, a Hall, I Lightning, the best scale, be stated to two points. Thundet, a Bloomy, a Hall, I Lightning, a Overciatt, a Passing showers, a Squally, a Rain, a Brow, a Thundet, a Visibility, as Daw wet), a Passing to the west, a Rounder, a Brow, a Brow, a Passing showers, a Squally, a Rain, a Brow, a Thundet, a Visibility, as Daw wet), a Passing to the west, a Rain, a Brow, a Rain, a Rain, a Brow, a Rain, Becometer reduced to level of

Hongkong Observatory, 24th June, 1891.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

ACTIV. Danish steamer, 357, H. Hygam, 20th June,-Halphong, via Pakhol, and Holhow roth June, General.-A. R. Marty. AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,402, W. Eilis, 18th June, --- Sydney 23rd May, Moreton Bay 26th, Townsville 20th, Cooktown 20th,

Thursday Island 1st June, and Port Darwin 6th, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co. AMOY, German steamer, 814. Th. Lehmann . 24th June,-Whampon 24th June, General. -Siemssen & Co. ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie

22nd June. Yokohama 13th June, Mails and General.-P. & O. S. N. Co. BENALDER, British steamer, 1,300, C. K. McIntosh, 18th June,-Kobe 11th June, Coal and General.-Gibb, Livingston & Co. CHOWPA, British steamer, 1,057, F. H. Phillips,

17th June,-Bangkok 11th June, General,-Yuen Fat Hong. DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, -22nd June,-Bangkok 16th June, General

-Yuen Fat Hong. DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 22nd June,-Manila 19th June, General.-Shewan & Co. EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O.

P. Marshall, R.N.R., 28th May,-Vanconvery wie Yokohama and May, and Shanghal 26th, General.—Dodwell, Carlill FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.-Hongkong Government

FREJR, Danish steamer, 307, C. L. Strand, 24th June,-Pakhol and Holhow, agrd. June, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. HAILOONG, British steamer, 783. J. Roach, 23rd

June.—Tamsul 18th June, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 22nd, General, -D, Lapraik & Co. KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,506, R. L Lincoln, 24th June,-Shanghal 20th June, General. C. M. S. N. Co.

ANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, J. Thomas, 20th June. - Salgon 16th June, General .--Amhold, Karberg & Co. YAMOA, British steamer, 863, Goddard, 20th June, Foochow 16th June, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 19th, General. - D. Lapraik & Co.

Ningchow, British steamer, 1,735, H. L. Allen, 23rd June, -Singapore 17th June, General. -Amhold, Karberg & Co. NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, Geo. L. Langborne, R.N.R., 19th June,-Bombay 3rd

June, und Singapore Tigth, General,-P. & O.S. N. Co. Pollux, German str., 898, H. Hellmers, 23rd June,-Saigon roth June, Rice and Paddy. -Melchers & Co.

RAVENNA. British steamer. 1,915, E. Crew, 23rd June, Shanghai 20th June, Mails and General.-P. & O. S. N. Co. SMITH, Chinese steamer, 703, H. Leffler, 23rd June, Talwan and Amoy, 22nd June, General.-Chinese.

SIAM, British steamer, 991, John M. Tulloch, lac izist June,-Salgon 17th June, Rice.-Chee STORE NORDISKE, Danish steamer, 596, E. Sucnson, 23rd June, Salgon 9th June.

O G. N. Telegraph Co. Bussex, British steamer, 1,620, Horace F. Holt, Mand Tune, -- Karatzu 18th June, Coals. -met Gibb: Livingston & Co. TATO YICK, German steamer, 902, N. H. Emke, 15th June, -Salgon rath June, Rice.

-Meyer & Co. TARTAR, British steamer, 1,567, S. D. Balley, houstyth June, Mojs rath June, Coal, Gibb, ui Livingston & Co. 🐇 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 31st Pakhol 18th June, and Holhow 20th, amao General .- Rd: Schollhass & Co. VENETIA, British steamer, 1,856, T. F. Crosty.

19th June,-Whampon 19th June, General. P. & O. S. N. Co. -- STREET DRING STRY 10Ward-ALYRED HAWLEY, British bark, 412, Wm. missin Sweilln, oth June, Sharks Bay, W.A., 2nd May. Bandalwood. -- Order. AUSTRIA, British bark, 1,105, Goo. N. Dakin, 30th April.-New York 11th Nov., Kerosens,

CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June,-New York 23rd January, Petroleum. -Russell & Co. CAMBUSDOOM, British ship, 1,197, R. Carland, 10th May,-New York 28th Nov., Petroleum. Russell & Co. GEORGIETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th

June, Singapore sth June, Timber. HyDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christenson, 26th April -- Hamburg 5th December, General --Carlowitz & Co. SAAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F.D. Waldo, 25th May--New York 22rd Nov. Kerosens Oil Russell & Co OHN BAIZLEY, American bark, 700, F. P.

Shepherd, 26th May,—Singapore and May,
Timber,—Order. MCLAUREN, American ship, 1,313. F. L. Oakes, 16.28th April New York 30th November, Petroleum, Order. Muorie G. Whiting, British bark, 1,221, W. H.

Smith, 18th June,—New York and Feb.,

Kerosena Oil Jarding, Matheson & Co.,

Nicoya, British bark, 504, T. Norris, 12th June,

—Bangkok 28th May, Timber and Rice.—

Chinese. OMEGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May Singapore 24th April, Timber --

P. N. BLANCHARD, Smelcen ship, 1,503, N.W. Blanchard, 12th June, -Salgon 6th June, Rice ... Captain VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, both May Honolulu 10th April, General

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